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The Bismarck Tribune.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Lawrence Barrett is in St. Paul.

Susan denies that she ever sat in Theodore's lap.

The Missouri Republican heads a column, "Angels in Petticoats."

A brother of Gen. Burnside suicided at Fairland, Indiana, last week.

"A good workman is known by his chips," and so is a good poker player.

One and one-half million logs over the falls is what the Minneapolis lumbermen.

Beecher has sworn to his answer to Tilton's statement, and will sue Tilton for libel.

Beecher describes Carpenter as a philanthropic busy-body, and a good natured fool.

Moulton carries his enmity too far. He says Beecher is a thief, as well as a libertine and liar.

John Morrissey has made a clean profit of \$46,000 this year, with three Congressmen yet to hear from.

And Susan B. Anthony she
Sat in the lap of Theodore T.

Secretary Bristol proposes to call in thirty million of the 5-20s per cent. bonds on the 1st of September.

Heaven! Eli Perkins has got into it too!—Mail.

Two to one that Mrs. Tilton denies it.—Tom King.

An Exchange says: "The young man who parts his hair in the middle and his money are soon parted."

The N. P. Land Office, for the Pacific Division, has been removed from Kalama to Tacoma, Washington Territory.

How wicked the new generation is becoming! Little boys now walk coolly up to a fruit-stand and draw to a pear.

"Speak roughly to your little boy, and beat him when he sneezes; he only does it to annoy, because he knows it teases."

The Milwaukee man who tied his dog to a wagon-wheel to learn him to be a coach dog, is disgusted with the whole business.

Work is to commence at once on the St. Vincent Branch, from Glyndon northward, and on the Brainard Branch also, it is rumored.

"Heap shot, no powder," said a dusky native of the plains, on seeing a new Winchester loaded with its seventeen metallic case cartridges.

Harding, editor of the Indianapolis Herald, shot a Jew named Morley, for the seduction of his daughter, last week. The daughter suicided.

Seven thousand dollars, just for feeling of a woman's ankle, and then not feeling of them either, is rather an expensive luxury.—Toledo Blade.

"Behind the scared squaw's birch canoe,
The steamer smokes and raves,
And city lots are staked for sale,
Above old Indian graves.

I hear the tread of pioneers,
Of nations yet to be,
The first low wash of waves where soon
Shall roll a human sea."

General Meyer has complete arrangements with European meteorologists for an international system of reports, and nearly two hundred foreign stations are now engaged in the work.

Tilton has sued Beecher for adultery, putting the damages at \$100,000, and has prosecuted three newspapers for libel. Beecher threatens to respond in a libel suit against Tilton and Moulton.

The Helena Herald says that the placer mines of Hottent, like those of most mines in the Territory, are mainly idle for lack of water, the unusually hot weather of this summer having dried up most of the streams.

It seems like a waste of time to spend five years at West Point for the purpose of acquiring the title of lieutenant, when a fellow can be called "colonel" by simply addressing a few words to a thrifty congregation in a bar-room.

There is no stone yet to mark the spot in Mount Auburn cemetery where Charles Sumner is buried, and a lady visited the cemetery a few days ago found it, after hunting a long time, with a stake at its head bearing a visiting card, on which were the words, "Sumner's grave."

A poor Irishwoman applied to a lady for a flower or two to put in the hands of her dead infant, and when a handsome bouquet was handed to her she offered to pay for it, which was declined, when, with a look full of gratitude, she exclaimed, "May the Lord meet you at the gate of Heaven with a crown of roses!"

A Georgetown parson, who is also a school-teacher, handed a problem to a class in mathematics the other day. The first boy took it, looked at it a while, and said: "I pass." Second boy started at it, and drawled out: "I can't take it." "Very well, boys," said the parson, "we'll cut for a new deal," and with this remark the leather strap danced like lightning over the shoulders of those depraved mathematicians.

Ex-Commissioner Jackson, of Bismarck, is at the Merchants. If we are not mistaken, that place has been too hot for him.—St. Paul Paper.

A slanderer is one who gives up part of his own character to injure that of another. Detraction is the effect of envy. When a man is not disposed or able to follow the example of another, he strives to detract from the merit of his actions by questioning the purity of his motives.

Custer, all about the Black Hills, and the Tribune one year for \$2.

Custer Interviewed.

RESULTS AND OBJECTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

Extent of Exploration and of Gold Discoveries.

THE SURRENDER OF THE BLACK HILLS A MILITARY NECESSITY.

But the Treaty with the Sioux Must be Respected.

THE POLICY OF THE MILITARY TOWARD SETTLERS.

The Best Route to the Black Hills.

What Capt. John Smith Knows About the Routes.

A TRIBUNE reporter was dispatched yesterday to interview Gen. Custer relating to the Black Hills Gold Discoveries, the probable policy of the military authorities in relation to exploring parties seeking to enter the Black Hills prior to the extinguishment of the Indian title, the best route to reach the Eldorado, &c., &c., with the following result:

Reporter—Allow me to congratulate you, General, on your safe return. I presume, however, you were disappointed in not having a brush with the Sioux.

Custer—Yes I was somewhat disappointed for, though I had sent pacific messages and had taken every precaution to avoid hostilities, I had reason to anticipate trouble. I was disappointed, and am heartily glad of it. Some thought I courted an engagement—such was not the case, and I congratulate myself and the country on the return of the Expedition without bloodshed. An engagement, no matter how trifling, would have been magnified and misrepresented, and the good effects of the Expedition would have been to a great extent destroyed.

Reporter—I see you endorse fully the reports of the explorers and newspaper correspondents concerning the Gold Discoveries and therefore presume there can be no doubt as to the richness of the discoveries.

Custer—The reports are not exaggerated in the least; the prospects are even better than represented. I am familiar with and to some extent interested in Colorado mines, and I saw localities in the Black Hills similar, as to formation, to the richest regions in Colorado, where the Geologists insisted the precious metals must be found, that were not explored by the miners at all. These localities were met with in my rambles among the valleys when the explorers were not within reach.

Reporter—What was the best prospect reported to you?

Custer—The product of one pan of earth was laid on my table which was worth not less than two dollars. It contained some fifty particles of gold, ranging from a color to the size of a kernel of wheat, averaging about the size of a pin head.

Reporter—Was gold found in localities other than in Custer's Park?

Custer—Yes at various points, though the explorers report the richest prospects there; but as I said before, the scientific gentlemen are satisfied that far richer discoveries will be made on further exploration. The miners also agree with this view of the case.

Reporter—Where did you first strike the gold country?

Custer—A long way this side of Harney's Peak we struck a country which gave unmistakable evidence of containing gold in paying quantities,

and I am satisfied that a rich mining region will be found in the northeastern portion of the Hills.

Reporter—What is the best route to reach the Black Hills Mines from the Missouri River?

Custer—Unquestionably a direct route from Bismarck in the direction of Bear Butte.

Reporter—What is the distance from Bismarck to the Gold region, and the nature of the country?

Custer—The distance from Bismarck to Bear Butte is about one hundred and ninety-eight miles. Harney's Peak is 35 miles southwest of Bear Butte. Custer's Gulch can be reached by a march of two hundred and forty miles over an excellent country, affording good grazing, a fair amount of timber, an abundance of water and everything essential to building up prosperous villages along the route. A route which offers absolutely no engineering difficulties should occasion demand the construction of a railroad from Bismarck to the hills.

Reporter—How many days will it require to reach the gold region from Bismarck with loaded trains?

Custer—The trip can be made without the least difficulty in eight days, though ordinarily it should take ten days.

Reporter—Are there no bad lands on this route?

Custer—None whatever. The bad lands, or *mauvais terre* are located along the Little Missouri and the Yellowstone rivers, and are wholly barren of vegetation. Sully describes them as looking like the "bottom of hell with the fires out." Where the Northern Pacific crosses the Little Missouri they are only five miles in extent, and thirty miles south of the proposed crossing they disappear entirely. From the point of beginning they increase in extent until the mouth of the river is reached. The same is true of the Yellowstone river bad lands. They wholly disappear on its head waters. The country along the route suggested is not a sage brush region even, but is in the main fair rolling prairies, with occasional tracts somewhat sandy, producing cactus; but these tracts are very limited in extent. On our recent trip from Bismarck to the Black Hills not a foot of land of this character was struck until we had deviated from our course eighty miles—eighty miles west of the route suggested a very inferior country is found, which was fully described in my official reports and in the letters of the correspondents accompanying the Expedition.

Reporter—You speak of deviating from your course in marching to the Black Hills; why did you deviate?

Custer—My instructions and the objects of the expedition contemplated an exploration of as great an extent of the unexplored region as possible, and I made the deviation in order to take in a country wholly unexplored. I marched three or four days on a direct route from Bismarck to the Black Hills, then took a westerly course into Montana, then southerly into Wyoming, then southeasterly into the Black Hills, entering them from the west.

Reporter—Are the hills accessible from other directions?

Custer—It is believed that all attempts to enter the Hills from the South or East will be futile. I made several attempts to pass through them southward but failed to find a passage. I had no difficulty in entering them from the west or in passing out toward the northeast.

Reporter—I see it is claimed that old Fort Pierre is nearer on the maps than Bismarck to the Black Hills region.

Custer—Referring to Reynolds, who passed over the route from Fort Pierre to Bear Butte in 1859, I find that he pronounced against the country. On page 27 he says: "We have now been out ten traveling days, and are one hundred and forty miles from Fort Pierre. The whole country traversed is entirely unfit for the residence of white men." This, as I understand it, is the trail that

some parties have talked of taking. I do not think it a feasible route or one likely to be adopted. It cannot be compared with the direct route I have suggested, running southwesterly from Bismarck, crossing at nearly right angles the following streams: Little Heart, Cannon Ball, Battle Creek, Grand River, Owl River and Cherry Creek, striking the Cheyenne at its forks. These streams are all small, and excepting one or two, afford good water and every facility for camping.

Reporter—Is there danger of interference on the part of Indians on the route suggested?

Custer—The country is neutral ground, and is not occupied by them, though small war or hunting parties pass over it occasionally. It is unquestionably the safest route; the Indians located at the agencies south and southeast of the Black Hills are very liable to give trouble to immigrants. Many outrages have occurred in that locality of late, while not a single outrage has occurred in my district during the past season except two cases of stock stealing.

Reporter—What is the probable policy of the military toward persons seeking to enter the Black Hills this fall?

Custer—The government has entered into a solemn treaty with the Indians whereby they agree to keep off all trespassers. This is a law of the land, and should be respected, and Gen. Sheridan has already issued instructions to the military to prevent expeditions entering upon the reservation and parties contemplating going have been warned to keep off.

Reporter—But, General, you are aware that you have a long line to guard and small parties may slip across the line and enter the reservation while the military is powerless to prevent it.

Custer—That is true to some extent but until Congress authorizes the settlement of the country the military will do its duty. When the Indian title is extinguished the military will aid the settlers in every way possible. I shall recommend the extinguishment of the Indian title at the earliest moment practicable for military reasons.

Reporter—What are those reasons General?

Custer—The Black Hills region is not occupied by the Indians and is seldom visited by them. It is used as sort of a back-room to which they may escape after committing depredations, remaining in safety until quiet is again restored. It is available in keeping up communication between the agency Indians and the hostile tribes located in the buffalo region northwest of the Hills, and if the Black Hills region is wrested from them this communication will be broken up and a fruitful source of trouble will be removed. The extinguishment of the Indian title to the Black Hills, and the establishment of a military post in the vicinity of Harney's Peak and another at some point on the Little Missouri will settle the Indian question so far as the Northwest is concerned.

Reporter—A region as valuable as the Black Hills are for agricultural purposes it would seem ought to be open for settlement. Their agricultural worth alone ought to be enough to cause the extinguishment of the Indian title were there no other reason.

Custer—Too much cannot be said in favor of the agricultural worth of the valleys in the Black Hills. No country in the world is superior for stock growing—the grazing is unsurpassed, the valleys are sheltered from driving storms, the snow fall is evidently light, the rain fall abundant. Think of those brooks in which the water is pure as crystal and only twelve degrees above freezing the warmest days in summer in connection with butter and cheese making. The valleys are not wide and yet they are extensive and the rich pasture extends not only throughout the valleys but well up on the pine clad ridges. Let the outer rim of a wash dish represent the outer rim of the Hills, then dent the bottom so as to represent smaller hills and valleys and you have a very correct idea of the interior of the hills. Nature it would seem exhausted her resources in attempting to beautify and fit for the

husbandman these delightful valleys. Man could ask no more at her hands.

Capt. John W. Smith was also approached in our interview. The Capt. has been freighting and trading on the plains for many years and is known to almost every one in Kansas, Nebraska, Western Iowa and Southern Dakota. In all of the Black Hills schemes originating below John W. Smith is referred to and his familiarity with the country admitted. He is a worthy and intelligent gentleman, a man in good circumstances, the trader of the recent Expedition, one whose statements are entitled to credit and will carry with them great weight where he is known. Capt. Smith endorses every word of Gen. Custer, as reported above, relating to the best route to reach the Black Hills. He is satisfied that the one suggested is nearly two hundred miles nearer than any other—nearer by one half than the route from Sioux City—while it has all the advantages claimed for it by Custer. A route from old Fort Pierre is suggested but Smith says the distance from Yankton to Fort Pierre is as great as the distance from Bismarck to the gold fields and from Fort Pierre to the mines is as much more. He has traveled over the route many times to within a few miles of the Hills, hauled freight over it and knows what he is talking about. As a quick and safe route Smith insists that the one from Bismarck is unequalled and that it must take the bulk of travel.

BLACK HILLS.

The Tribune Correspondent Makes Final Report. Return of the Expedition. Gen. Custer's New Command, &c.

FORT A. LINCOLN, D. T.,
August 31st, 1874.

Special Correspondence Bismarck Tribune.

On the morning of the 16th, the march was renewed for Lincoln, the command moving in a northwesterly direction for the further exploration of the Little Missouri, crossing the Belle Fourche 20 miles from Bear Butte.

Soon after breaking camp on the morning of the 16th, four hostile Sioux were seen, and Bloody Knife was sent forward to interview them. They said there was a war party ahead, and that in Prospect Valley the whole Sioux nation was waiting for us; but no Indians were seen, and no signs excepting a small trail, which was some days old, leading east.

After leaving the Belle Fourche, no running water was found until we struck the Little Missouri, on the 18th. The weather could not have been better for marching, and good time was made. We laid over at the Little Missouri on the 20th, and on the 21st started down that that stream, following the east ridge to avoid the bad lands, striking the river at night, in order to get water, wood and grazing. On the 23d we crossed the trails made by the surveying parties of the Northern Pacific in '71 and '72, following the latter through a portion of the bad lands, and thence across the country to Heart River, where we struck the trail made by Gen. Stanley on his return from the Yellowstone last fall, and from there Custer made a straight road to the crossing of Heart River, 12 miles west of Fort Lincoln where we arrived last evening. It was the impression of all that we would halt at the crossing of the Heart and go on next morning, but on arriving there, the following order was promulgated, much to the surprise of all:

"The command will march at 1:30 for Fort Lincoln, laying here one hour. The order of march will be as follows: First the Indian scouts, commanded by Lt. Wallace, Gen. Custer and staff, the band, the right and left battalions, comprised of 10 companies of the 7th Cavalry, the wagon train, accompanied by two companies of infantry."

The surprise, unlike some of Gen. Custer's surprises, was an agreeable one to those interested, and the command came in from Heart River, 12 miles, like a train of cars, and of course astonished the anxious ones at Lincoln, as none expected the expedition would arrive until the next day.

It is useless for me to say that Custer's Black Hills Expedition has been a decided success throughout—the fact is well known by all, and may its memories live in the hearts of the American

BLACK HILLS

Gen. Custer again Reports

SUBSEQUENT EXAMINATIONS CONFIRM AND STRENGTHEN FORMER REPORTS.

GOLD IN THE GRASS ROOTS AND IN EVERY PANFUL OF EARTH BELOW.

Anybody Can Find it—No Former Experience Required.

FURTHER FACTS REGARDING THE COUNTRY—STILL BEAUTIFUL.

The Exploration of the Hills—The Mystery Explained.

AN EDEN AND AN ELDORADO—HELD BY THE HOSTILE SIOUX BUT NOT OCCUPIED.

Sentiment of the People—The Gold Excitement and what will come of it.

Special correspondence Bismarck Tribune.
ST. PAUL, Aug. 22.—The following is a synopsis of Gen. Custer's official report to the Adjutant General, Department of Dakota, dated, Bear Butte, Aug. 15th, 1874.

THE RETURN.

The General describes the march from Harney's Peak to Bear Butte, which was made with much difficulty, and adds that the expedition will return by a different route, exploring still further the head waters of the Little Missouri with a view to locating correctly, that river, of which comparatively little is known, especially of its head waters.

THE EXPEDITION.

will reach Lincoln Aug. 31st.
The report continues: The expedition entered the Black Hills from the west side, penetrated through the eastern and most southern ranges, exploring the inner portion, and passed out through the North Eastern range, which forms the boundary of the Hills.

NOT AS REPRESENTED.

From the fact, that in all our marches through the Black Hills, we have taken, without serious obstacles, a heavy laden train, of over one hundred wagons, it may be inferred that the Black Hills do not constitute the impenetrable region heretofore represented.

THE ENTRANCE.

In entering the Black Hills from any direction, the most serious, if not the only obstacles, are encountered at once, near the outer base. This probably accounts for

THE MYSTERY.

which has so long existed regarding the character of the interior. Exploring parties have contented themselves with marching around the outer exterior base, and from the forbidding aspect of the Hills, as viewed at a distance, inferring that an advance toward them would only encounter increased obstacles.

NO BETTER COUNTRY.

No portion of the United States can boast richer soil, better pasturage, or purer water—the natural temperature of which, in mid-summer, as it flows from the earth, is but twelve degrees above freezing—and of greater advantages generally to the farmers or stock raiser, than are to be found in the Black Hills.

ADVANTAGES.

Building stone of the best quality is found in inexhaustible quantities. Wood for fuel and lumber for all time to come. Rains are frequent, with no evidence of either drouth or freshet.

The season is perhaps too short, and the nights too cool, for corn, but I believe all other grain could be produced here in

WONDERFUL ABUNDANCE.

Wheat particularly would yield largely.

MINERALS.

There can be no doubt as to the existence of various minerals throughout the Hills, but as this subject has received the special attention of the experts who accompany the expedition, who will report upon this subject in detail,

it only remains for me to mention the fact that iron and plumbago have been found, and gypsum—in beds apparently inexhaustible.

REPORTS CONFIRMED.

Subsequent examinations at numerous points, confirm and strengthen the fact of the existence of

GOLD IN THE BLACK HILLS.

On some of the water courses almost every pan full of earth produced gold in small but paying quantities.

Brief halts and rapid marches prevented anything but a very hasty examination of the country in this respect but in one place, and the only one within my knowledge where so great a depth was reached; a shaft was dug eight feet deep, and the miners report that they found

GOLD AMONG THE GRASS ROOTS, and from that point to the lowest point reached, gold was found in paying quantities.

ANY BODY COULD FIND IT.

It has not required an expert to find gold in the Black Hills, as men without former experience in mining have discovered it at an expense of but little time and labor.

THE STOCK.

In speaking of the stock accompanying the expedition, the General declares the beef cattle in better condition than when they started, while the mules in the train have held their own, and the cavalry horses are in good working condition.

NEVER SEEN SO MUCH GAME.

He concludes by saying: "I have never seen as many deer as in the Black Hills—elk and bear have also been killed."

The wildest excitement exists, and many have the gold fever. The rush to the Black Hills bids fair to be as great as that to California in 1849.

The country is now restless and full of men out of employment who will not be curbed—men who are infatuated with the idea of sudden wealth, and who will stake life, home, and all they hold dear, to reach this new Eldorado.

The newspaper reports were enough to set the world crazy, but those of Gen. Custer confirming all others, settles the question—and seals the doom of the hostile Sioux.

People may preach peace as much as they like, but when it is considered that the Black Hills are held for the Sioux, but not occupied, and but seldom visited by them—they holding them as sacred ground, only because of their superstition, people will rebel at the policy which would keep them from occupying them.

The country needs the excitement. The unemployed mechanics or artisans will find relief. The desheartened granger can turn from his schemes of railway regulations and find profitable employment in mines which are said to yield

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER DAY, willing as fall sensible men are, to become a bloated monopolist or capitalist, if good luck will only force the gold upon him. Yes all men not dead to the necessities of the hour, to the progress of the age, welcome the discoveries of Gen. Custer, and hail him, and the noble officers who have supported him as benefactors.

"Its Mighty Hard to Bore."

The St. Cloud Journal denounces as an impostor a pretended mute who has been dead beating it in that vicinity, and on the Sauk Rapids Sentinel telling its experience with the same fellow, the Brainerd Tribune says:

"We reckon this is the same cuss that was in to see us the other day, and kept us away from our dinner an hour, going to our sympathetic heart, on paper. He assured us (with a pencil) that he was one of the hunkiest mutes on the job, and said many nice things about himself, one of which was that he was in need of a dollar the worst in the world; that was the day we took in a dollar on subscription, and so gave it to him. He worked us up to such a degree of sympathy that we were just on the point of giving him our note for ten dollars more, but happened to think that such a move would be cruelty instead of kindness—as it wouldn't have been worth two cents on the dollar, no how. Any way, we gave him all we had, added our blessing, and invited him to call again as often as possible, and he shouldn't suffer, etc.; and to think now, that he was nothing but an ordinary cuss, its mighty hard to bore."

Black Hills Correspondence.

Custer's Gulch—The Tribune Man and Others Take Gold Claims—None Disappointed at the Results of the Expedition—"Poor Lo must Fall"—Game Killing a Grizzly—Custer, Bloody Knife and Bear—Black Hills Region.

CAMP CUSTER'S BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION, BEAR BUTTE, LONGITUDE 103°, LATITUDE 44°, Saturday, August 15th, 1874.

On the morning of the 6th inst., the command took up its line of march for Bear Butte, where it arrived last evening. Bear Butte is about 160 miles south of Bismarck and 110 miles west, say 215 miles in a direct line.

Custer's Park is about 40 miles south west, though to reach that point we have marched 105 miles, tramping around through valleys and ravines.

EXPLORATION COMPLETED.

The exploration of the Black Hills is now completed, but the General will probably

EXTEND HIS EXPLORATIONS

up the north fork of the Cheyenne, and to the head waters of the Little Missouri, then returning to Bismarck by another route—though, undoubtedly, a direct one. You need not look for us before the 31st inst.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Gold, silver, plumbago and iron, and immense beds of gypsum, have been found—the two former in paying quantities.

On the morning of leaving Custer Park, in what will hereafter be known as

CUSTER'S GULCH,

the following notice might have been seen posted by the side of a shaft sunk by Messrs. Ross and McKay:

DISTRICT NO. 1, CUSTER'S GULCH, }
Black Hills, August 5th, 1874. }

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned claimants do claim (4,000) four thousand feet, commencing at No. 8, above discovery, and running down to No. 12 below discovery, for mining purposes, and do intend to work the same as soon as peaceable possession can be had of this portion of the territory by the general government, and we do hereby locate the above claims in accordance with the laws of Dakota Territory governing mining districts.

H. N. Ross, discoverer, 400 feet.
Mike Smith, below discovery No. 1.
Walt. Comer, " " 2.
W. J. Konnelly, " " 3.
W. T. McKay, " " 4.
Dan Manning, " " 5.
Henry Hennig, " " 6.
N. H. Knappen, " " 7.
Dick Matherson, " " 8.
Harry Roberts, " " 9.
James Brook, " " 10.
Tim. Hose, " " 11.
George Bosworth, " " 12.
Pat Smith, above discovery, " 8.
C. W. Freede, " " 7.
F. Weddle, " " 6.
Alex. McBeth, " " 5.
C. Bassett, " " 4.
Samuel O'Connell, " " 3.
George McCabe, " " 2.
James McGee, " " 1.

This is a sluice diggings, and is estimated at \$10 per day to a man.

NONE DISAPPOINTED.

No member of the expedition is disappointed at the result of the expedition and the belief is common among members of the expedition that there are not troops enough in this department to prevent the immediate occupation of the country by miners.

Why not occupy the

BLACK HILLS?

It is now well known that though the Black Hills country belongs to the Indians, it is not occupied by them, and is seldom visited by them. Because of their superstition it has been held as a sacred spot to them—as the

HUNTING GROUND OF THE GREAT SPIRIT, and, just here, permit me to remark that the belief prevails among the command that if the Great Spirit should determine to seek a hunting ground, he would go no further than the Black Hills for it.

GAME OF ALL KINDS ABOUND, and in unlimited quantities.

It is a fact recognized by all, that there are no finer grazing lands in the world, than are those in the valleys of the Black Hills, and none can see any reason why they should not be occupied by the adventurous white man. I dare say that none who will consider the rich deposits of gold and silver, the abundance of game, the soil, water and timber—the fact that the country abounds in everything that will make a great State prosperous and wealthy, will for a moment agree with those who think that this country should still be

left in the hands of the Indians, who like the

DOG IN THE MANGER,

will neither occupy it themselves or allow others to occupy it.

It is true the expedition was an affair of peace, not intended to bring on hostilities—nor has it brought them on—for not a shot has as yet been fired at the hostile Indians—none have made their appearance, but the news 'ere this is abroad in the land, and the restless spirits from all localities will flock to the frontier towns, and they will break for the Black Hills, and will reach them, too, and to prevent it would require a larger army than it would take to guard the Rio Grande, were every Mexican determined to supply himself with American stock.

And in the conflict which follows

POOR LO MUST FALL,

for though he has some rights that white men are bound to respect, he has none that

INFATUATED GOLD HUNTERS

will respect.
The facts should be considered by the Government and immediate steps taken for the peaceable extinguishment of the Indian titles.

GAME.

I said game was abundant. So it is. There are deer, black and white tailed, elk, black and grizzly bears, mountain sheep, mountain lions and all manner of fur bearing animals.

KILLING A GRIZZLY.

Gen. Custer and Col. Ludlow, on the 7th inst, killed a grizzly which weighed about eight hundred pounds. Six or eight shots were fired before the old fellow surrendered. On receiving the first shot he cocked himself up on his hind legs, and showing his huge teeth, he grinned defiance; but like all who fight Custer, he was compelled to surrender.

ANOTHER GRIZZLY.

On the same evening, the Santee scouts killed the mate to the one killed by Custer and Ludlow, which was even larger than the male, but before bringing her down, the noble Santees fired shots enough to extinguish the whole Sioux nation.

The one killed by Custer and Ludlow had claws fully five inches long, and teeth or tusks as long as a man's finger, which were set outside the lips, making an animal somewhat ferocious in appearance. I have rode inside the columns since I saw those jaws—would rather see old Sitting Bull than such a bear.

A PICTURE WORTH HAVING.

Illingsworth took a photograph of the stricken monarch, with Gen. Custer, Col. Ludlow, and Bloody Knife the Sioux guide, standing around it.

BEAR BUTTE REGION.

We entered the Hills from the west side, through the Western Pass, and sought an outlet through the northeast, which we found, though not without considerable difficulty.

The formation of this portion of the Hills is the same as that of the western portion. The lower range is covered with a black substance which resembles crushed coal—possibly lava—the upper range is of red sandstone. Bear Butte is about two and one-half miles outside the Hills. There is but little timber on it, and it is surrounded by prairie. Next to Harney's Peak, Bear Butte is the highest of the hills.

BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPES.

After leaving Custer's Park on the 6th, we marched for two days through a beautiful country—parks and valleys—of which the Black Hills are full; the landscapes in many instance arranged as if by art. On the 8th we marched through a forest destroyed by fire and storms—desolate enough, I assure you; but soon we struck another section as lovely as the loveliest. The 11th was spent hunting for an outlet through the Hills—the 12th and 13th in the same way, but yesterday we struck the prairie about twenty miles southwest from this point.

PARTING.

All regretted to leave the Hills with their pleasant groves, beautiful lawns, ice cold brooks, and luscious fruits and gems of gold and silver.

For no country has nature done so much as for this, leaving so little to be done by the husbandman. The open and timbered spaces are so divided that a person can obtain a farm of almost any dimensions, from an acre upwards, with the proper proportion of timber,

and prairie, with pure babbling brooks, in which the water is only 12 degrees above freezing the warmest days in summer.

Nature seems to have gone further, and has located choice building sites amid evergreens, flowers and shrubs.

The soil is a deep black loam, between 3 and 4 feet deep, moist and exceedingly productive. There is every indication of an abundance of rain, while the ground is not torn by torrents.

MORE ABOUT GOLD.

The scientific corps accompanying the expedition, have examined the mineral resources, although not thoroughly, as the halts have been brief, and it is the opinion of those who are in a position to know, that the minerals are as rich as any in the world.

I saw a prospect taken from one pan of earth which yielded fifty pieces of gold the size of pin heads. This was taken from a shaft in Custer's Gulch. Gold was found in the grass roots, and in the earth, in paying quantities, to a depth of eight feet.

Miners estimate that gold to the extent of one hundred dollars per day to the single man, can be secured from one locality prospected.

CONCLUSION.

All the officers of the command are well, except Lt. Chance, who is still lame, but is getting along nicely.

James King, of H troop, 7th Cavalry, died on the 13th, of dysentery. He had been ailing for three days, but he refused to leave the ranks until the day previous to his death. King's friends reside at Des Moines, Iowa, and he is spoken of as a good soldier.

Two games of ball were played in the Hills, of which I have forwarded the score. They speak for themselves.

N. H. K.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The disposition to misconstrue every act of the Administration, which exists on the part of certain opposition journals, frequently lead them to indulge in the most far-fetched and unfounded conjectures. The Custer expedition to the Black Hills of Dakota is a striking instance in point. The New York World leading off as usual in the assault, thinks there are some queer things about the affair. The preparations, it says, have been made with much secrecy; no appropriation was asked of Congress; the War Department has been singularly reticent; hence, argues the World, the expedition must be the work of a "ring." The officers are known favorites at White House; Custer is in command, Forsythe is second, and Fred Grant is third. What clearer evidence can there be of a "job" than these damning facts? The Boston Post also scents corruption in the Custer expedition, and stigmatizes the invasion of the Sioux territory as a direct and flagrant violation of the treaty which Bishop Hare has made with that tribe. Like the World, the organ of the Boston Democracy, too, talks about a "ring" and White House favorites, "including the rapidly promoted son of the President."

Now nothing can have a more slender foundation to rest upon than these insinuations about rings and jobs. If the preparations for the Black Hills expedition were made with any special secrecy—which remains yet to be proved—if no appropriation was asked of Congress and if the War Department has really been "singularly reticent" about the affair, this would be nothing exceptional.

Military preparations are generally secret, neither is it usual to ask special appropriation for every raid against the Indians, from Congress; nor is the War Department in the habit of proclaiming in advance from the house-tops what it proposes to do. Nor, indeed, are we aware that General Custer is such a favorite at the White House. His long and arduous services on the frontier, point to him as pre-eminently fitted for the command of such an expedition as that against the Sioux, and his experience as an Indian fighter had, therefore, more to do with the appointment than his standing with the President. Stripped of these unwarranted allegations, there is in reality nothing more to justify the stuff of the World and consorts about "rings and jobs," than that Colonel Grant is attached to the command of the expedition.—Inter-Ocean.

Oh Theodore Tilton,
Go on with your quill!"
And scandal, you odious creature,
Your charges are thin;
No credence they'll win;
We'll bet you Henry Ward Bee's yer.—Danbury News.

One of our correspondents says: "You must publish all the items I send or I will discontinue." We can't help it, and will regret losing so good an item; but just at present the editor is at the office and proposes to insert or omit at his discretion.—Gopher Mirror.

A Pennsylvania-avenue boy got so homesick that he walked seventy-eight miles without eating in order to sit down once more at the family hearthstone. He was received with such warmth by his wife parent that it was several days before he could sit down anywhere.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Sixteen Hundred Million Dug Out on the Pacific Coast.

Notwithstanding the expanded ideas of California wealth that exist abroad and at home, it will surprise not a few to learn that one-third of all the gold and silver coined and uncoined in circulation in the world, and half of that used in America, Europe and Australia, has been the product of the Pacific coast from 1848 to 1874. The precious metal product of the coast, has nearly equaled a value of \$1,600,000,000, the exact figures being \$1,583,644,834, of which \$1,347,509,503 was gold, and \$236,135,431 silver. But for the immense product poured into the coffers of commerce, it is difficult to imagine how the latter could have been carried on, enormous as its increase has been without a corresponding depreciation in prices, or a vast expansion of the system of credits and paper money. To the United States in particular it has supplied nearly \$9,000,000,000 of all precious metals used in coinage and the arts since the foundation of the Government. The total amount coined up to the end of 1873 was nearly \$860,000,000, of which \$750,000,000 has been from California gold or silver. What would have been done without this, and how commerce could have been carried on with foreign nations, are questions that are puzzling. It seems, indeed, that the general progress of not only the Pacific coast, but of the whole nation, would have been very sensibly retarded. England, since 1848, has loaned eight thousand million dollars to the nations, and this she has been enabled to do by means of the gold and silver product of America and Australia—mainly the former. At least five thousand millions of this sum, bringing a yearly interest of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars has been derived from the Pacific coast. Nearly all that we have sent East, and \$190,000,000 more, has gone thither, and has been loaned some half a dozen times. England lends gold and silver obtained from the United States, in exchange for goods to France. France pays it back again for merchandise. Then it is borrowed by Germany and by that nation paid back for manufactures, when it is again loaned to Russia, and so on. By this system one dollar in coin is sometimes made to perform the work of a dozen, and hence it is that capitalists of England grow rich on the handling of the product of our lodes and placers.

Of the whole yield California has produced three-fourths, or \$1,094,919,098, nearly all gold, with a small springing of silver. It is thought that there exists mammoth silver lodes in various parts of the State, but they all pale their ineffectual fires before the wondrous ores of Nevada. This State comes next, having produced since 1860 upward of \$221,402,412 in gold and silver, three-fourths having come out of the wonderful mines of the Comstock. The greater portion of this has been silver, although in many mines the gold forms at least one-third of the precious metals, yielded in the assay. Utah, though long known as a country rich in the precious metals, has only lately been a producer of them. The Territory has produced \$18,527,527, principally silver, and is increasing in production at a great rate. In fact, its resources in this way are simply inexhaustible. Montana first became known in 1862, and for two or three years its placers gave great promise, but they have lately ceased to yield much, and quartz mining is not being pushed with sufficient vigor to make amends for the failure of the placers. It has produced altogether up to the present time \$119,308,147. The same may be said of Idaho, which has produced \$57,249,197. Colorado, as a mining field, is just about being developed, and will make for

itself, by and by, as great a name as Nevada or California. It has produced about \$30,000,000. Oregon and Washington have a history very similar to that of Idaho. They have produced \$25,501,250. British Columbia has added about \$9,000,000 to the riches of the coast, and Arizona a small sum; but that Territory is capable of being made to support a large mining population. Its being named at present as a mining territory is a seeming misnomer, as its yield is very small, but it has great and undeveloped mining capacities.

For the last seven years the yield of the precious metals on this coast has been increasing steadily, last year having increased about 14 per cent. being \$80,287,435 against \$70,235,914 in 1872. This was principally due to Nevada, the increase of which last year was unprecedentedly great. But the yield of Idaho and Montana has been for some years decreasing, on account of their placers being worked out, and their quartz lodes not being sufficiently developed.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

"Nuggets of Gold Laying about Loose"

The extravagant laudations of the country along the Northern Pacific, indulged in by "Carleton" and Sam Wilkinson, are not to be mentioned beside some of the descriptions of the Black Hills country which abound in the Eastern papers. Taking Custer's flowery report for a text, language is entirely exhausted in describing the magnificent disclosures made by the recent exploration. The land is declared to be of unsurpassed fertility, and the scenery such as poets love to portray in fancy, with rich nuggets of gold, lying about loose, sufficient to pay the national debt a thousand times over. It is said the rough troopers were reluctant to leave the enchanted country. Thus the imaginations of eastern people are fired with enthusiasm, and it will not be a surprise if the government shall be obliged to keep a large force in the field next summer to prevent unauthorized pre-emptors from taking possession of the Black Hills before the Indian title is extinguished.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

The Expedition a Blessing.

But the discovery of gold in the Black Hills is of comparatively little importance beside the established fact that this hitherto unexplored region consists of rich, fertile, agricultural lands. The discovery of gold in California served a good purpose in drawing thither speedily a large population. But the wealth of California to-day is not so much in her gold mines as in her rich, agricultural lands, and her luxuriant pastures. The precarious search for gold in her rugged mountains and her uncertain streams, would never have given California the important position she now holds. But her gold mines stimulated immigration, and hardy settlers soon developed her agricultural resources. The same thing is likely to occur in the Black Hills country, provided gold in paying quantities is discovered. Yankee greed of sudden wealth will lead many an adventurous spirit to that country, who, failing to make "his pile" in the mines, will settle quietly down to raising wheat or corn, or to building up a "cattle ranch". In this way the Black Hills expedition may confer a great blessing upon the country.—*St. Paul Press.*

Death-dealing waters.

The Couisa Independent says: About one half mile over a mountain from Bartlett Springs, there is what is called the Gas Spring. This is probably the greatest curiosity of the mountains. The water is ice cold, but bubbling and foaming as if it boiled, and the greatest wonder is the inevitable destruction of life produced by inhaling the gas. No live thing is to be found within a circuit of a hundred yards near this spring. The very birds, if they happen to fly

over it, drop dead. We experimented on a lizard on its destructive properties by holding it a few feet above the water; it stretched dead in two minutes. It will kill a human being in twenty minutes. We stood over it about five minutes, when a dull, heavy, aching sensation crept over us, and the eyes began to swim. The gas that escapes here is the rankest of carbonic acid, hence its sure destruction of life; also quenching of flame instantaneously.

Geyser Land.

The Virginia City *Madisonian* says:—Parties are forming for Geyser-land, and some of them are making preparations to start by the 20th of the present month. A reconnoitering of the curiosities of Wonder-Land, affords the tourist and pleasure-seeker an opportunity to examine some of the grandest wonders of nature that have been discovered. We shan't make any fuss about the matter, but would advise all who are susceptible of appreciating squirt-guns of a mammoth size to git for the Geysers.

Short of a Long Story.

The least said is truly the soonest mended. Decent people who find life too short to wade through the filth of the Brooklyn scandal, may like to have the pith of the case laid before them in its four cardinal points, now all in evidence, and fatally correlated by the dates:

TILTON TO MOULTON.

December, 1870.

Six months ago I learned from my wife that H. W. Beecher had dishonored my home. I can bear it no longer. Bring him to me that I may mention it to him.

T. TILTON.

MOULTON TO BEECHER.

January, 1871.

Tilton thinks you have ruined his business. Prove yourself his friend and it will be all right. You can stand on the truth.

F. D. MOULTON.

BEECHER TO TILTON.

May, 1873.

Pay to F. D. Moulton, for the benefit of Theodore Tilton, \$5,000.

H. W. BEECHER.

TILTON TO BEECHER.

June, 1873.

To H. W. B.: Grace, mercy and peace.

T. T.

—*N. Y. World.*

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Commission Merchant,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Flour, Feed, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c. Northern Pacific dealers will find it to their interest to communicate with this house before purchasing elsewhere.
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Through tickets to all important points for sale by CHAS. THOMPSON, Ticket Agent,
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Our buggies and harnesses are new and of the best manufacture and style and our stock good. Parties wishing teams for any distant point can be accommodated at fair rates.
Our Stable is large and airy and accommodations for Boarding stock the best in the country.
Stock sold on commission. 2-4y

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5,000 Pounds Plain Building Paper,
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100 Kegs Cut, Finishing and Casing Nails,
600 Pair Assorted Door Butts,
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We have on hand a complete assortment of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

Also, a large stock of Tinware, which is of our own manufacture. We are prepared to work up Copper, Sheet Iron or Tin on short notice. Orders received from a distance filled promptly. A liberal discount made to parties buying in large quantities.

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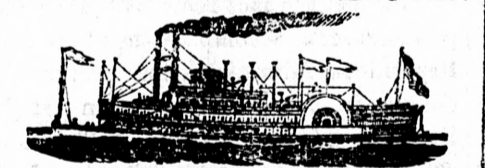
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Hot and Cold Baths at all hours. Special attention given to Bathing. 1-48t

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Parties wishing a Sewing Machine will find it to their advantage to call on J. W. FISHER, at the U. S. Express Office, Bismarck, D. T., who keeps always on hand, machines, needles, castors, and sewing Machine attachments of all kinds. 1-48t

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TRANSFER STEAMER UNION
Will make regular trips between
BISMARCK AND PORT LINCOLN.

Running as follows:
Leave the Point. Leave Lincoln.
8:00 a. m. 10:00 a. m.
10:30 " 12:00 m.
2:30 p. m. 4:00 p. m.
5:00 " 7:00 "
Time regulated by the clock in the Post Quarter-master's office, at Fort Abraham Lincoln, which is 33 minutes slower than railroad time.
Onbuses will connect at the Point with the arrival and departure of each boat.
On Sunday the boat will leave as follows:
Point, 9:00 a. m. Lincoln 10:30 a. m.
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One of the above Steamers will leave Bismarck weekly for
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Running in connection with the Northern Pacific R. R. For freight or passage apply to H. D. Booge & Co.,
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General Superintendent at Bismarck.

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BISMARCK, D. T.

Strangers and others will find all the latest newspapers and a full stock of goods.

W. H. STIMPSON.

CITY BAKERY.

John Yegen, Front Street, would announce to the citizens of Bismarck that he is prepared to fill orders for cakes, pies or fancy pastry on short notice guaranteeing satisfaction with reasonable charges. Fine light bread ten cents a loaf or four loaves for twenty-five cents. 20 8m

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114, 116 and 119 Third Street,

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The Bismarck and Fort Buford U. S. Mail and Stage line will run as follows:—Going South: Leave Fort Buford at 6:30 a. m. Mondays. Leave Fort Stevenson at 6:30 a. m. Fridays, arriving at Bismarck on Sunday evening. Going North: Leave Bismarck at 6:30 a. m. Mondays. Leave Fort Stevenson at 6:30 a. m. Wednesdays, arriving at Fort Buford on Sunday evening. Passenger and express matter carried on reasonable terms. Transportation can be secured on application to Geo. Sparks, Fort Buford; Major Sperry, Fort Berthold; Geo. Rude, Fort Stevenson, or Mann & Merry, Bismarck. J. S. MANN, L. MERRY. 2-4m6

people. Through the untiring energy of Gen. G. A. Custer, a Paradise hitherto unknown, rich in numerous minerals, has been made known to the world, and now all that remains to be done, is for Congress to open this beautiful land for settlement, and protect those who go there, from its present worthless inhabitants—the Indians.

Seventy-seven miles out we buried Sergeant Stempker, of L Troop 7th Cavalry, who died on the 26th of Aug. of dysentery. He had been a member of the company nearly four years, and was highly spoken of by all who knew him. I was unable to ascertain anything concerning his relatives excepting that his people lived in Boston, Mass.

Good grazing was found from the time we struck Heart River to Lincoln.

That section of country lying along the line of the Northern Pacific for one hundred miles west of Bismarck is the best and most desirable farming lands that I have seen in Dakota Territory, excepting the Black Hills, fully as good as the Red River Valley. The valleys of the Heart River, Sweet Brier and the Big Muddy are not very extensive but contain a deep fertile soil, with plenty of water and considerable timber.

Our route home was somewhat out of the way, taken with a view to finding the source of the Little Missouri, which has heretofore been unknown; still by cutting off the bend made from Bear Butte to the Heart, it would afford a practical route to the Black Hills.

I am satisfied, however, that the route suggested by John W. Smith, the late purveyor of the Black Hills expedition, is the shortest and best route of any suggested from the Missouri. He suggests a direct line from Bismarck to Bear Butte, entering the Hills through the Northern Pass. This route is over a fertile and comparatively level country, crossing numerous streams, affording wood, water and grazing.

Mr. Smith has resided at the lower agencies for many years and knows every route which has been suggested and he is satisfied that this is the route for exploring and mining parties to take.

On arriving at Fort Lincoln, Gen. Custer reported to the Adjutant General, of the Department of Dakota, closing his remarks as follows:

After the Head waters of the Heart River were reached we moved almost due east to this post. We examined and located that portion of the Little Missouri hitherto unknown. We marched about one thousand miles and my command, with replenished supplies, is in good condition to take the field tomorrow.

On his arrival, the General must have been gratified to find an order awaiting increasing materially his command. He now commands the middle District of the Department of Dakota, which embraces Forts Lincoln, Stevenson, Rice, Grand River Agency and Camp Hancock, with Headquarters at Lincoln.

The Headquarters of the 7th cavalry heretofore at St. Paul, will also be moved to Lincoln at an early day.

N. H. KNAPPEN.

The Negroes in Gibson County, Tenn., are reported fully organized and have determined to rise, murder the whites, take possession of their lands, &c., fully believing that Gen. Grant would sustain them in any war made on the whites. Accordingly about ten days ago they made their first assault; nineteen of them fired on two young men from a patch of woods. The young men escaped, the negroes were arrested and placed in the Trenton jail. Some of them confessed to their scheme of murder, and at night they were taken out by masked men and shot. Whereupon the negroes in the entire country were reported in arms, and armed whites poured into town from the country, giving the whole country decidedly a martial appearance. Serious trouble is anticipated in several of the southern States.

Two million six hundred thousand pounds of silver bullion was shipped from Eureka, Nevada, during the month of July. A new furnace has just been started up with a capacity to smelt fifty tons in twenty-four hours, which will materially increase the products of bullion this month.

The Bismarck Tribune.

Bismarck, D. T., Sept. 2, 1874.

THE DELEGATE QUESTION.

The candidates are now all in the field—Judge Kidder being the Republican nominee, W. A. Burleigh, that of the Anti-Monopolists, also the nominee of a faction of the Democratic party, and E. W. Miller, the nominee of the remaining faction of the Democratic party.

Burleigh has always been a Republican, and sought a nomination this fall at the hands of the Republican party. Failing to obtain it, through the only argument known to Burleigh—money—he succeeded in controlling a majority of the Democratic Convention, and from it received that which the Republicans refused him—a nomination. Those Democrats who cared for the time honored principles of their party, bolted on the spot, organized a new convention, and nominated E. W. Miller, who, if not well known, is at least honest, and deserves the united vote of his party.

Judge Kidder received the nomination at the hands of a united party, and of eighty-six ballots cast he had eighty-four. He did not seek the nomination—he did not want it, and was constrained to refuse it, but acting on the advice of his friends, rather than from his own inclinations, he accepted it and is now engaged in the canvass.

Judge Kidder is supported by a united party, by ten out of twelve of the newspapers in the Territory, and is acknowledged by all who know him, to be a man of high-toned honor, of ability and experience, a gentleman whose private character is above reproach—a man strong in reputation, strong in intellect, strong in personal appearance, and strong in personal influence. If elected, he will be able to aid us in securing the division of the Territory, and be of service in securing the extinguishment of the Indian title to the Black Hills region, while his influence will be freely and cheerfully given to secure the passage of the Northern Pacific Aid Bill—a measure of justice—and of vital importance to the Northern Pacific country—the one measure more than in any other, in which Bismarck is interested.

Judge Kidder, though a member of the Republican party, and its nominee, is not a partisan and some of his warmest supporters in this and other portions of the Territory are Democrats. They know him to be honest and able, and that he can accomplish more for the Territory than any other man in it. It is, perhaps, a shame that it is so, and yet the fact remains that a Republican can accomplish most with a Republican Administration, and until a change in the Administration can be had it is good policy for a Territory asking favors, to send a delegate who is in harmony with the Administration.

The salvation of Northern Dakota depends upon the aid extended to the Northern Pacific. If that bill passes, the bonds now worth thirty cents on the dollar, will command a premium; the road now at a dead halt will be pushed, making Bismarck a live town in every sense of the word, while everybody will have something to do, and will get their money for doing it. We need not tell our readers—or those of them who have witnessed railroad construction—what the effect will be; they know.

These advantages will not be reaped by Bismarck alone, but by every town on the N. P.; to some extent, by every settler, while thousands more will come in to till the soil, or engage in other pursuits. The advantage will not end here, but will extend from Lake Superior to the Pacific, and Bismarck instead of being the terminus of a plug road, closed four months in the year for want of business, will be an important town on the "Highway of Nations;" a junction for at least three other roads which will be completed by the time the N. P. is connected with its Pacific end.

Burleigh is an enemy of this enterprise, and during our bluest days, it was a favorite saying of his, that "the Northern Pacific Country had gone to hell, with all the nations who forget God."

Burleigh is an avowed enemy of the Northern Pacific, and a part of the money squandered by him in securing his nomination, was black-mailed from that company—thirteen thousand dollars in one lump.

In his private conversation, and on the stump, he has LIED about the country, representing it as barren, and so sandy, windy and dry that the dirt was blown away from under the road-bed, leaving the ties and rails like mere skeletons resting on the prairie, forming hog-backs to such an extent as to make travel dangerous.

This is but one of his many inventions used to bring the N. P. to terms, not caring who was injured so that Burleigh was benefitted.

We will not speak of his character—he has none. No one pretends that he is honest; that his word can be relied upon under any circumstances; that he is a friend to this locality or any interest, unless he can make some money out of it; that he could accomplish anything for the Territory that could not be reached far better by Judge Kidder.

He knows no argument but money, expects no one to vote for him unless he makes it to their interest to do so, expects to help none unless it is to his interest to do so; and if he squanders thirty thousand dollars in the canvass—as he is liable to do, everybody, even his admirers, will expect him to steal it back from the Government or some other interest, and with good use.

Is he a proper man to represent the interest of a Territory struggling for its being; of interests struggling for existence?

If he comes to Bismarck hoping to find any who are mercenary enough to take his money, let him find them. His money will go as far towards building up the town as anybody's, as long as it lasts; but we hope he will find none who will so far forget their own interests as to vote for him.

It is for the interest of every man who owns a foot of land in Bismarck, or expects to, or a place of business, that Judge Kidder should be elected, and we trust that all in the campaign this fall, will lose sight of party, and support those men for office who can do us most good.

Dr. Burleigh is all that he is represented to be above, and his friends will not deny it, and yet he has some good qualities, and many warm friends who will sacrifice their own interests to vote for him—generally because grateful for past favors. But they ought in this campaign, to stand by their own interests, and let Burleigh pick up his support in localities where they have nothing to lose.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Custer's Black Hills expedition returned Sunday at 4 p. m., having in 59 days marched over nine hundred miles, and a portion of the command nearly two hundred miles further. Twenty-six days were spent in the exploration of the Black Hills, the entire command traversing nearly 300 miles of the valleys within their borders.

Gold was found at various places in the Hills, and in one locality in the grass roots five cents to the pan, the amount increasing as a shaft was sunk until at eight feet the yield was estimated at twenty cents to the pan, with every facility for mining at hand.

Here twenty of the men accompanying the expedition took gold claims, and declared their intention to return, so soon as peaceable possession of the country can be obtained.

The claims taken are estimated to yield from \$25 to \$100 per day to the single miner.

The Running water region, where the Indians tell of nuggets lying around loose, and forming ripples in running streams, and the Big Horn region, where gold is known to abound, were not explored for want of time.

The marches were rapid and the halts necessarily brief, so that extensive research could not be had—bed-rock in no case being reached—and yet gold was found in almost unlimited quantities, silver and lead, plumbago, mountains of iron, and inexhaustible beds of gypsum.

The country is described as a Paradise, as well as an El Dorado; all speak of its wonderful beauty and productiveness.

Running Antelope protested against the country being explored by white men, insisting that if they once set foot within the Black Hills, no matter whether they found gold or other precious metals, they would want the country because of its agricultural worth.

Running Antelope was right. The Black Hills, the only ground the Indians can call their own, north of the Indian Territory, must be surrendered. The white man has need of it. Little by little every foot of ground from Plymouth Rock, westward, and from the immortal mill race, eastward, has been surrendered, except a mere spot known as the Black Hills—sacred ground to the savage, and on which the foot of white man had never fallen until Custer broke in—and now that must be yielded up. And why should it not?

The Indians have not occupied this land, and do not occupy it, and but seldom visit it. Because of their superstition, excited perhaps by its almost impassable barriers, the beauty of its valleys, the splendor of its glittering rocks, the magnificence of its pine clad precipices, its delicious fruits, babbling brooks, and last, but not least, the singular echoes of its vales, not to speak of its minerals, they have regarded it as sacred ground—the hunting ground of the Great Spirit, but a spirit greater than the Indian's god wants it now and it must be surrendered.

Already mining and exploring parties are outfitting at various points, and men determined to do or die, expect to spend the coming winter within the rocky confines of this beautiful land.

They will go from the east, west, south and north, and the rush can no more be stayed than could be the onward current of the Mill Race flood. On the one hand—impatience—on the other gold—imaginary picket lines will not stop the rush. The hardy pioneer will occupy the land, and of the Government he only asks that he be let alone. He will take care of himself—and of the Indians too, if it is left to him to do it.

Congress must interfere, however, and purchase of the Indians, for the sake of decency, at least, their supposed right to these lands. A post should be established on the Belle Fourche, and another on the Little Missouri, west from Bismarck, and still another, at the Northern Pacific crossing of the Yellowstone. Then send Custer over there and let him loose, and our word for it, the Indian question will be settled, so far as the Black Hills region is concerned.

The expedition made a splendid trip, and achieved splendid results. Its loss in men was three of dysentery and one shot by a comrade, and in stock fifteen or twenty animals abandoned. Not a shot was fired at the hostile Sioux—indeed none were seen that were positively known to be hostile.

Elsewhere details of the trip may be found.

Best Route to the Black Hills.

From Bismarck to the Black Hills, there are three routes suggested, one directly over the country, crossing numerous streams, affording an abundance of water, a fair amount of timber, and good grazing—almost an airline. This is the route preferred by John W. Smith, who is familiar with the country, and with all the routes proposed by Sioux City and Yankton parties. There is not a foot of "bad lands" on this route—they are west of it, along the Little Missouri, and Yellowstone. By this route the distance from Bismarck to Bear Butte is 200 miles.

Col. Ludlow speaks very highly of a route following the trail made by the expedition on its return, up the valley of the Heart, then striking across the country, from the head waters of the Heart River, to Bear Butte, avoiding the bend made by Custer in the exploration of the head waters of the Little Missouri. The distance by this route to Bear Butte is about 250 miles. Custer's Gulch is 40 miles from Bear Butte it should be remembered.

Another route is suggested, via old Fort Pierre, which is about half way between Bismarck and Yankton. The distance from Fort Pierre to Bear Butte is a little nearer than from Bismarck.

but it takes 200 miles travel to reach it. The route suggested by Smith is undoubtedly the best of all routes suggested, and a trip over it is no worse than a trip over the country from Bismarck to Fargo, and can be made in ten to fifteen days.

Organize at Once.

There are many reasons why it is better to go into the Hills this fall, than to wait until spring. The Indians will not expect a raid this fall, and will not be on the alert to prevent it; the military is powerless to prevent small parties going in but could stop large expeditions. When once in the Hills means of defense could be adopted without molestation from the Indians, who do not visit the Hills except in summer time, and preparations for next summer's campaign could be made. The very fact of taking possession of the Hills this fall will cause the Government to see the necessity for immediate actions, looking to the extinguishment of the Indian title, and will therefore help that project along. Men who know the route are ready to lead to the new El Dorado.

The Beecher Investigating Committee have made their report completely exonerating Mr. Beecher in the matter of the Theodore Tilton charges. This result was not unexpected, for there was not evidence enough of his guilt to convict a man of the worst possible reputation of petty larceny, before any jury of intelligent citizens. Still the report will not be satisfactory to a very large class of people, who were determined to hold Beecher guilty, no matter how far short of making a case Tilton might fall. The matter is not ended, however, for Tilton has sued Beecher for damages claiming \$100,000, and Bowen has sued the Brooklyn Eagle, also claiming \$100,000.

The New York World correspondent says the Black Hills is not occupied by the Indians as their home, but is reserved as a sort of back room, a convenient hiding place, where after the commission of some crime, they could quietly withdraw and await the return of quieter times. And he adds, the fear of Indians alone will not prove sufficient to deter men seeking gold, from entering and occupying a country in which they have reason to believe precious metal lies stored. If the Government does not open the way, private enterprise, backed up by the courage of the western frontiersman, will. So mote it be.

"When Burleigh goes canvassing in Northern Dakota, he must tell them all the good thing he learned of the Northern Pacific country about the time he was a contractor up there."—*Sioux City Journal*.

It is one of the Doctors favorite sayings that the Northern Pacific has gone to hell with all the nations that forget God, and his frequent boast that he "helped send it there." Will the Dr. pay for the candles and masses for its "repose" if he is elected to congress?

"John Paul," the versatile correspondent of the Springfield Republican, says that amid all the safeguards of the domestic hearth, about which so much has been written, I know none quite so sure as to marry an ugly woman. One can then bind his brow with sweet garlands of peaceful security and leave his wife behind him for two or three days, with the serene confidence which a Christian feels in four aces.

Gen. Davidson, with four companies of the tenth cavalry, had a fight with the Kiowas under Lone Wolf and Woman's Heart, a few days ago, losing three men, and killing many Indians. The fight occurred at Wichita Agency. Davidson, while disarming Big Redfoot's band of Comanches, was attacked by the Kiowas and the fight ensued.

Ann Eliza sued Brigham for a divorce from her nineteenth part of him, and wants her back pay. Brigham pleads poverty and a big family. Eliza wants a thousand dollars per month and twenty thousand for counsel fees.

Those who want a splendid Chromo Lithograph of Gen. Custer, and the Bismarck Tribune one year for two dollars should enclose the amount, and address the Tribune, Bismarck, D. T. tf

Custer's Official Report.

THE BEAUTIFUL LAND OF THE DAKOTAS.

A Graphic Description of the Black Hills Country.

GOLD BEARING QUARTZ CROPPING OUT IN EVERY HILLSIDE.

Fifty Pieces of Gold the Size of Pin Heads From One Pan.

The following are extracts from Gen. Custer's report, of which we gave a partial synopsis in the TRIBUNE of the 12th inst.:

HEADQUARTERS BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION, 8 1-2 MILES SOUTHEAST OF HARNEY'S PEAK, Aug. 2, via FORT LARAMIE, 8th August.

To Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.

On the 20th we crossed the Belle Fourche and began, as it were, skirmishing with the

Black Hills.

We began by feeling our way carefully along the outlying ranges of hills, seeking a weak point through which we might take our way to the interior. We continued, from the time we ascended from the valley of the Belle Fourche, to move through a very superior country, covered with the best of grazing and abundance of timber, principally pine, poplar, and several varieties of oak. As we advanced the country skirting the Black Hills to the southward became each day more beautiful.

Inyan Kara.

On the evening of the 22d we halted and encamped east of and within four miles of the cave Inyan Kara. Desiring to ascend that peak the following day, it being the highest on the western range of Black Hills. I did not move camp the following day, but taking a small party with me proceeded to the highest point of this prominent landmark, whose height is given at 6,600 feet. The day was not favorable for obtaining distant views. I decided on the following morning to move due east and attempt the passage of the hills. We experienced considerable delay by fallen timber which lay in our pathway. With this exception, and a very little digging, rendered necessary in descending into a valley, the pioneers prepared the way for the train, and we reached camp by 2 o'clock, having marched eleven miles.

A Wonderful Aspect.

We here found grass, water and wood of the very best quality, and in great abundance. On the following day we resumed our march up this valley, which I explored several miles the preceding evening, and which led us by an easy ascent almost southeast. After marching nearly twelve miles we encamped at an early hour in the same valley. This valley, in one respect, presented a most wonderful as well as a beautiful aspect. Its equal I have never seen; and such, too, was the testimony of all who beheld it. In no private or public park have I ever seen such

A Profuse Display of Flowers. Every step of our march, that day was amid flowers of the most exquisite colors and perfume; so luxuriant in growth were they that the men plucked them without dismounting from the saddle. Some belonged to new or unclassified species. It was a strange sight to glance back at the advancing columns of cavalry and behold the men with beautiful bouquets in the hands, while the headgear of the horses were decorated with wreaths of flowers fit to crown a queen of May. Deeming it a most fitting appellation, I named this "Floral Valley." Gen. Forsyth, at one of our halting places, chosen at random, plucked seven-

teen beautiful flowers belonging to different species, and within a space of twenty feet square.

Custer's Carpet.

The same evening, while seated at the mess table, one of the officers called attention to the carpet of flowers under our feet, and it was suggested that it be determined how many different flowers could be pluck without leaving our seat at the dinner table. Seven beautiful varieties were thus gathered. Professor Donnellson, the botanist of the expedition, estimated the number of species in in Floral Valley at fifty, while an equal number of varieties had bloomed, or were yet to bloom. The number of trees, shrubs and grasses was estimated at twenty-five, making a total flora of the valley embrace 125 species.

The Beautiful Valley.

Through this beautiful valley meanders a stream of crystal water so cold as to render ice undesirable even at noonday. The temperature of two of the many springs found flowing into it was taken and ascertained to be forty-four and forty-four and one-half degrees respectively. The next morning, although loth to leave so enchanting a locality, we continued to ascend this valley until gradually, almost imperceptibly, we discovered that we were on the crest of the western ridge of Black Hills, and instead of being among barren heaths, as might be supposed, we found ourselves winding our way through a little park whose natural beauties are unsurpassed.

Harney's Peak.

With a small party I proceeded to Harney's Peak, and, after great difficulty, made the ascent to its crest. We found this to be the highest point in the Black Hills. From the highest point we had a view of Bear Butte, in the north part of the plains to the east far beyond the Cheyenne river. Our party did not reach camp till near one o'clock that night, but we were amply repaid for our labor by the magnificence of the view obtained. While on the highest point, we drank the health of the veteran out of compliment to whom the peak was named. On the 1st of August we moved camp a few miles simply to obtain grass, simply keeping near the base of the hills to the east of us.

Beautiful Parks and Valleys.

The country through which we have passed since leaving the Belle Fourche river has been generally open and extremely fertile. The main portion of that passed over since entering the unexplored portion of the Black Hills, consists of beautiful parks and valleys, through which flow a stream of clear, cold water, perfectly free from alkali, while bounding these parks or valleys there are invariably found unlimited supplies of timber, much of it being capable of being made into good lumber. In no portion of the United States; not excepting the famous blue grass region of Kentucky, have I ever seen grazing superior to that found growing wild in this hitherto unknown region. I know of no portion of our country where nature has done so much to prepare homes for husbandmen, and left so little for him to do as here. In the open and timbered spaces a partly prepared farm of almost any dimensions, of an acre and upward, can be found.

Nature's Arrangement.

Not only is this land cleared and timbered both for fuel and building, conveniently located, with streams of pure water flowing through its length and breadth, but nature oftentimes seems to have gone further, and placed beautiful shrubbery and evergreens in the most desirable locations for building sites. While on Harney's Peak I could contrast the bright green verdure of these lovely parks with the sun-burned and dry, yellow herbage to be seen on the outer plains. Everything indicates abundance of moisture within the

space inclosed by the Black Hills.

Wild but Delicious Fruits.

The soil is that of a rich garden, and composed of a dark mould of exceedingly fine grain. We have found the country in many places, covered with wild raspberries, both the black and red varieties. Yesterday and to-day we feasted on the latter. It is no unusual sight to see hundreds of soldiers gathering wild berries. Nowhere in the States have I tasted cultivated raspberries of equal flavor to those found growing wild here, nor have I seen them as large or in as great profusion. I have seen hundreds of them here. Wild strawberries, currants, gooseberries and wild cherries are also found in great abundance, and of exceedingly pure quality.

Food for Stock.

Cattle would winter in these valleys without other food or shelter than that which can be obtained from running at large.

Gold Has been Found.

As there are scientists accompanying the expedition, who are examining into the mineral resources of this region, the result of whose researches will accompany my detailed report, I omit all present reference to that portion of our explorations until the return of the expedition, except to state what will appear in any event in the public prints, that gold has been found at several places, and it is believed by those who are giving their attention to this subject, that it will be found in paying quantities. I have upon my table forty or fifty small particles of pure gold in size averaging a small pin head, and most of it obtained to-day from one panful of earth.

Extent of Explorations.

As we have never remained longer in our camp than one day, it will be readily understood that there is no opportunity to make a satisfactory examination in regard to deposits of valuable minerals. Veins of lead and strong indications of the existence of silver have been found. Until further examination is made regarding the richness of the gold, no opinion should be formed.

Gold Bearing Quartz in Every Hillside.

Veins of what the geologists term gold bearing quartz crop out on almost every hillside. All existing geological or geographical maps of this region have been found incorrect. This will not seem surprising when it is remembered that both have been compiled by guesswork and without entering the country attempted to be represented.

G. A. CUSTER,

But. Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Commanding Expedition.

The New Eldorado.

Black Hills Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.

The country which the expedition traversed has proved to be one of the most fertile and beautiful sections in the United States. Indications of the gold were discovered a week ago, and within two days its presence in sufficient quantities abundantly to repay working has been established beyond a doubt. How large an area the gold section covers cannot be ascertained without further exploration; but the geological characteristics of our country, the researches of our prospectors and all indications point to valuable fields. So far we have obtained surface gold alone. Our miners have yet to find a good quartz lead. The extinction of the Sioux treaty will open a beautiful and highly productive area of country hitherto entirely unknown. Grass, water, and timber of several varieties are found in great abundance; small fruits abound and game is plentiful. The valleys are well adapted for cattle raising or agricultural purposes, while the scenery is lovely beyond description. The flora is the most varied and exuberant of any section this side of California. In this respect it is a new Florida; it may prove to be a new Eldorado. The command is in good health, and the explorations are being rapidly conducted.

Maj. Forsyth's Report.

All Attempts to Enter the Black Hills from the East or South Futile.

They Can Only be Reached From the North or Northwest.

The following is Gen. Forsyth's report, dated Aug. 2d:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to inclose herewith extracts from my journal of the progress of the expedition from day to day.

"Thus far we have had little trouble in going wherever we desired through the mountains, and have not been molested by Indians at any time. So far, they have either been ignorant of our whereabouts or have studiously kept out of our way. I think the former, for they cannot conceive of our getting into the heart of this country, as they know that any attempt to enter it from the east would be futile; but we have flanked the position by entering the mountains from the north, or, more properly speaking, northwest; and, after once finding the way in, there is a perfect succession of valleys and small open prairies, or highlands, in nearly every direction.

"The hills are covered with good pine timber, and the vales with the best of grass for grazing purposes. Springs abound throughout the valleys and on the hillsides in all directions. We have crossed quite a number of streams of good pure water, generally two a day, and sometimes more. Game in the shape of deer is abundant, the hunters of the command sometimes bring in ten or fifteen head per day. The weather is delightful; air cool, pure, and bracing. There is no lack of rain here, as everything in the shape of vegetation grows strong and luxuriantly. Small fruits, such as wild currants, gooseberries, red raspberries, strawberries, and sarvis, or whortleberries, are in profusion. Taken all in all, I do not know of a country west of the Missouri that begins to offer the inducements to stock and sheep-growers that this will as soon as civilization shall push this way.

"Until within a few days the only stone met was sandstone, with some hematite iron ore. Now we are in a region of the coarsest kind of granite, seamed with quartz, which the gold prospectors say is very encouraging. Thus far the miners who are with us have not had much of an opportunity for prospecting, as we have been almost constantly moving. Within the last four days, however, they have discovered gold and silver in small quantities, and say the indications are all they could desire; in fact they assert with the utmost confidence that a careful examination of the country will, in their opinion, open up paying gold diggings and rich silver ledges. Should they prove true prophets, these beautiful little vales will soon be occupied by a farming community. Tomorrow, Gen. Custer, with three companies, Col. Grant and myself, will push a reconnaissance southward through the mountains toward the south fork of the Cheyenne, in the direction of Ft. Laramie. We will be absent for three days.

"Upon leaving our present camp we will take the back trail for about thirty miles, and then push north for Crow Peak and Bear Butte. From that point we will send in another mail, unless the Powder River Indians trouble us, which old One Star—the Sioux chief whom we arrested, and who is to a certain extent our guide—thinks they will. The command is in superb condition every way. We expect to reach Ft. Lincoln on the 31st inst. I am, General, very respectfully your obedient servant,

"Geo. A. Forsyth,
Major and A. A. D. C."

THE STORY OF FIVE ACES.

A Little Game at the Arkansas Hot Springs—How Col. Gordon Defended His Honor.

It is a story of five aces, says an exchange. It was at the Hot Springs of Arkansas, where only gentlemen and ladies—not ordinary men and women go. Ephraim Taggart, of Mississippi, and Colonel Charles Gordon, of Galveston, Texas, were there, and they were engaged in a very pleasant game of cards. Mr. Taggart lost all his money, and then, with two aces in his hands, put up his watch against \$200, and called. The Col. with much suavity, and a like amount of presence of mind, showed three aces, and immediately raked in his watch. Then for some remarkable reason, Ephraim Taggart got angry and said there had been cheating; he never in his life before knew that a single pack or deck of cards had five aces. Col. Gordon had no time to argue the matter, however. He could simply see the astonishing fact that he had been insulted by the Mississippian. Most men, it strikes us, would have stopped to reflect as to how the extra ace came in the miserable pack. Col. Gordon merely remarked that he had been insulted, and drawing a knife stabbed Ephraim Taggart to the heart, quietly remarking as he wiped the blood from his knife, that he guessed that would settle it. It was the most dignified argument from beginning to end on the part of Col. Gordon. That excellent man could see nothing, could listen to nothing but the astounding fact that his honor had been insulted, and could reach no conclusion but the one at the point of his knife—sometimes rudely mentioned as murder. The refined society at the Hot Springs quite unreasonably conceived it a duty, however, to call up Col. Gordon at a sort of court martial. There the Colonel stooped to consider the matter in several of its bearings, and magnanimously explained. There were five aces in the pack—that nobody could deny. But had there never been similar accidents before? How should he know that his opponent held the extra ace? He was not a clairvoyant and he did not pretend to any extra wisdom as to cards. He was a gentleman, and he simply knew that his honor had been at stake. He had played a friendly game with Ephraim Taggart, and that person had charged him with cheating. What might a gentleman do? His hearers must reflect that murder was his only refuge from a blasted character. The statement, we need hardly remark, had its appropriate effect. The court martial gently censured Col. Gordon for having been "over hasty in defending his honor," and then let him go; first, however, we doubt not, inviting him to a supper; and the next day the body of the too thoughtless and unhappy Ephraim Taggart was gently laid in the most convenient graveyard. And we shall not visit the Hot Springs of Arkansas this year. The weather is too warm and the journey too long and dusty.

Paying Gold Diggings and Rich Silver Ledges.

Major Geo. A. Forsyth's report to Gen. Sheridan of the discoveries made by the Black Hills expedition, is quite as favorable as the report of Gen. Custer. He says the hills are covered with pine and the valleys with the best of grass; there are frequent springs and streams of pure water; game is abundant, the air delightful, and vegetation luxuriant; currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries are in profusion; taking all in all Major Forsyth does not know of a country west of the Missouri river that begins to offer such inducements to stock growers, and to crown all other attractions, he expresses confidence that a careful examination will open up paying gold diggings and rich silver ledges.—St. Paul Pioneer.

NUGGETS.

There is a new, direct, and well marked trail from Bismarck to the Black Hills, made by the return of the expedition.

Gold in the grass roots, and at a depth of eight feet is not bad, particularly when the amount yielded is \$100 per day to each miner.

The best way for Montanians to reach the Black Hills gold region will be to come down the Missouri and take the Government trail from Bismarck.

Running Antelope was right when he said the white man would want the Black Hills country, because of its fertile valleys, when they came to see it.

The men who made the Black Hills gold discoveries reside at Bismarck, and will accompany the first expedition to the new El Dorado, which will be fitted out at Bismarck.

While there are immense tracts of bad lands south and west of the Black Hill, Custer's expedition reports only five miles of bad lands between Bismarck and the Hills.

The country from Bismarck to the Black Hills is well watered by streams whose banks furnish an abundance of fuel, and their valleys fine grazing. Unquestionably the route via Bismarck is the shortest, safest, and best.

The distance from Bismarck to the Black Hills is only a trifle farther than from Moorhead to Ft. Garry, only a trifle farther than from Moorhead to Bismarck. Both of these trips are made in winter without the least difficulty.

The Black Hills gold region is wholly in Dakota, though the Hills were entered by the expedition from the west side—from the Territory of Wyoming. The expedition came out of them at the northeast—the point nearest Bismarck.

Bismarck merchants are already laying in a stock of mining tools, and miners outfits. An expedition will undoubtedly leave this point this fall intending to winter in the Hills where there is an abundance of game of all kinds.

Mitchell's new Atlas of the United States, sold in Bismarck by P. B. Gavitt, just published by Zeigler & McCurdy, gives the correct location of Harney's Peak. Custer's Gulch is seven miles south of it, on a little stream emptying into the South Fork of the Cheyenne.

While the country south of the Black Hills is over run by hostile bands from the Red Cloud, Whetstone, Yankton, and other agencies, their operations do not extend to the region north of the Hills. That is neutral ground, and is seldom visited, and then only for hunting.

The very fact that Custer is in command at Ft. Lincoln guarantees immunity from the depredations of hostile bands to a country a hundred miles in extent. It is said the hostiles located south of the Black Hills have offered a reward of a hundred ponies for Custer's head. He is a terror to them.

About half of the male population of Bismarck are ready, or preparing, to go to the Black Hills, and already adventurers have commenced coming in. One man in the office yesterday has ten months provisions in his wagon, and is ready to go at a moment's notice. An expedition will probably leave Bismarck within the next thirty days for the Hills.

The Black Hills gold region is in the Department of Dakota, and the two new military posts which are to be established, one on the Little Missouri, and one near the Hills, will be established from this way, the material being hauled from Bismarck. The Government is responsible for the gold discoveries, and will feel bound to protect the settlers who will take advantage of those discoveries.

Running Antelope, Two Bears and other Sioux chiefs at the Grand River Agency, have done their level best to keep their young men at home while Custer's expedition has been out, determined that if difficulties arose or depredations were committed, they should not be blamed for it. And they succeeded. Up to the fifteenth of August Custer had not seen a single hostile band—not a shot had been fired—except at game.

The territory lying north of the Black Hills is what is known as neutral ground. It is not claimed by any tribe—is not included in the Black Hills reservation, and is never occupied by the Indians, and but seldom visited by them. The hostile tribes, except Sitting Bull who is located near Ft. Peck, are located south of the Black Hills—their agencies are south and the depredations committed by them have been in localities south of the Hills.

Gen. Forsyth says, in his Black Hills report, that all attempts to enter the Hills from the east or south would be futile; they can only be entered from the north or west. The Sioux City Journal says the country between Cheyenne and the Black Hills is barren, marked on the maps as sand hills, and proved to be barren, and is therefore to be avoided by immigrants. The Journal alleges that via Sioux City is the nearest route to reach the Black Hills, and yet it admits that people must go from there several hundred miles up the river to Fort Randall, and when they get to Randall they are ten miles further from the gold region than when at Bismarck.

The Four-Leaf Clover.

"They say," she thought, with a shy delight, "There's a charm in the four-leaf clover; If that be so, I will find that charm; If I search the whole field over; For, oh! who knows, if they tell me true, What a four-leaf clover will for me do!"

So down to the meadow she sped away To search for the charm there growing; Nor heeded the sun that kissed her cheek, Nor the wind her golden hair blowing, But over the fragrant grass bent low, To see if the charm hid there or no.

But was it the bird in the old elm tree, Who flew with the secret laden, And carried to somebody near at hand The news of our little maiden? Or was it that somebody wanted, too, To see where a four-leaf clover grew?

For soon it happened that two heads bent In search of the wondrous clover, The while that a pair of d'pl'ed cheeks Were mantled with blushes over. But what if their search proved all for naught, Since, with or without, the spell was wrought!

Children.

If I were to choose among all gifts and qualities that which, on the whole, makes life pleasantest I would select the love of children. No circumstance can render this world wholly a solitude to one who has this possession. It is a freemasonry. Wherever one goes, there are the brethren and sisters of the mystic tie. No diversity of race or tongue makes much difference. A smile speaks universal language. "If I value myself on any thing," said the lonely Hawthorne, "it is of having a smile that children love." They are such prompt little beings, too; they require so little prelude. Hearts are won in two minutes at that frank period, and so long as you are true to them they will be true to you. They have a hearty appetite for gifts, no doubt, but it is not for these that they love the giver. Take the wealth of the world and lavish it with counterfeit affection, I will win all the children's hearts away from you by empty-handed love. The gorgeous toys will dazzle them for an hour; then their instincts will revert to their natural friends. In visiting a house where there are children I do not like to take them presents; it is better to forego the pleasure of giving, than to divide the welcome between you, self and the gift. Let that fellow after you are gone.

To love children is to love childhood, instinctively, at whatever distance; the first impulse being one of attraction, though it may be checked by later discoveries. Unless your heart commands at least as long a range as your eye, it is not worth much. The dearest saint in my calendar never entered a railway car that she did not look around for a baby, which, when discovered, must be won at once into her arms. If it was dirty, she would have been glad to bathe; if ill, to heal it; it would have seemed to her anything worthy of the name of love to seek only those who were wholesome and clean. When I think of the self-devotion which the human heart can contain—of those saintly souls that are in love with sorrow, and that yearn to shelter all weakness and all grief—it inspires an unspeakable confidence that there must also be an instinct of parenage beyond this human race, a heart of hearts, *cor cordium*. As we all crave something to protect, so we long to feel ourselves protected. We are all infants before the Infinite, and as I turned from the cottage window to the resplendent sky it was easy to fancy that mute embrace, that shadowy symbol of affection, expanding from the narrow lattice till it touched the stars, gathering every created soul into the arms of immortal love.

Moral Courage in Daily Life.

These maxims, under the head of "Moral Courage," are posted conspicuously on the office door of a New York merchant:

Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket.

Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary that you should do so, and hold your tongue when it is prudent that you should do so.

Have the courage to own that you are poor and thus disarm poverty of its sting.

Have the courage to tell a man why you refuse to credit him.

Have the courage to do without that which you do not need, however much your eyes may covet it.

Have the courage to speak to a friend in a seedy coat, even though you are in company with a rich one, and richly attired.

Have the courage to tell a man why you will not lend your money.

Have the courage to cut the most agreeable acquaintance you have when you are convinced that he lacks principle—a friend should bear with a friend's infirmities but not with his vices.

Have the courage to show your respect for honesty, in whatever guise it appears, and your contempt for dishonesty and duplicity, by whomsoever exhibited.

Have the courage to wear your old clothes until you pay for new ones.

Have the courage to prefer comfort and propriety to fashion in all things.

Have the courage to acknowledge your ignorance, rather than to seek for knowledge under false pretences.

Have the courage in providing an entertainment for your friends, not to exceed your means.

Have the courage to insure the property in your possession, and thereby pay your debts it full.

The Seducer and his Victim.

"The seducer! Playing upon the most sacred passions, he betrays innocence. How! by its tenderest faculties; by its trust; its unsuspecting faith; by its tender love; by its honor. The victim often and often, is not the accomplice so much as the sufferer, betrayed by an exorcism which bewitches her noblest affections, and becomes the suicide of her virtue. The betrayer, for the most intense selfishness, without one motive, without one pretense of honor—by lies; by a devilish jugglery of fraud; by binding the eye, confusing the conscience, misleading the judgment, and instilling the dew of sorcery upon every flower of sweet affection—deliberately, heartlessly, damns the confiding victim! Is there one shade of good intention; one glimmering trace of light? Not one. There was not the most shadowy, tremulous intention of honor. It was sheer, premeditated, wholesale ruin, from beginning to end. The accursed sorcerer opens the door of the world to push her forth. She looks out all shuddering; for there is shame, and sharp-toothed hatred, and chattering slander, and malignant envy, and triumphant jealousy, and murderous revenge—these are seen rising before her; clouds full of fire that burns but will not kill. And there is for her want and poverty and gaunt famine. There is the world spread out; she sees father and mother heartlessly abandoning her; a brother's shame, a sister's anguish. It is a vision of desolation, a plundered home; an altar where honor, and purity, and virtue, and peace have been insidiously sacrificed to the fool Moloch. All is cheerless to the eye, and the ear catches the sound of sighing and mourning, wails and laments; and far down, at the horizon of the vision, she sees the very bottom of infamy, the ghastliness of death, the awful thunder of final doom. All this the trembling betrayed creature sees through the open door of the future; and with a voice that might move the dead, she utters and clasps his knees in awful agony: "Leave me not! Oh! spare me—save me—cast me not away!" Poor thing—she is dealing with a demon! Spare her?—save her? The polished scoundrel betrayed her to abandon her, and walks the streets to boast his hellish deed. It becomes him as a reputation! Surely society will crush him! They will smite the wolf and seek out the bleeding lamb. Oh, my soul, believe it not! What sight is that? The drooping victim is worse used than the infernal destroyer! He is fondle' courted, passed from honor to honor, and she crushed and mangled under the infuriated tramp of public indignation. On her mangled corpse they stand to put the laurels on her murderer's brow! When I see such things as these, I thank God that there is a judgment, and that there is a hell!"

—Henry Ward Beecher.

Writing For The Press.

1. If, unavoidably, a long article is written, relating to a variety of subjects, it is well to break the sameness of the appearance by sub-heads scattered through the article, dividing off the different subjects considered in the composition.

2. Write very plainly on white paper, with black ink, taking care to write the names of persons, date and place with the utmost distinctness.

3. Use strips of paper about six by nine inches in size, numbered in their order if more than one is used. Very large sheets on the compositor's case make if inconvenient for the type-setter.

4. Write on but one side. Thus, the paper containing your communication may be, if necessary, cut into parts, and distributed among several compositors, who will place your composition in type.

5. As a rule, in short news-articles, never use the pronouns *I* or *you*. A plain, succinct record of the news is all that is required. If necessary for the writer to refer to himself, it is better to say "Our reporter," or "The writer."

6. Commence immediately with the subject in hand and close when you have done.

The reporter should be truthful. In writing of any event, great care should be taken to state the actual facts. To do this, the reporter should possess the energy to go to the scene of action, if possible, himself, and learn the condition of affairs. It is often unsafe to depend upon hearsay. The reporter should carefully guard against allowing his own opinion to warp or bias his report of the sayings or doings of others, thus giving, almost without his being conscious of the fact, an untruthful representation. A plain, unvarnished report should be made, and nothing else. Much discretion should be exercised in the personal mention of individuals. A dozen words thoughtlessly written may do irreparable injury to the name of an innocent person; a paragraph in praise may add to the lifelong happiness and prosperity of the individual upon whom it is bestowed. As a general rule, while praise may be personally given, if wrong exists it is better to speak of them in general terms rather than couple them with the name of the individual at fault; though if the person be notoriously persistent in a course of wrong-doing justice demands newspaper exposure.

Neglected Education.

One very important feature in the education of the average American appears to have suffered neglect of late. Californians, who were young men twenty years ago, were not deficient in the art of pistol-shooting. Back in the days of '49 and '50 we all remember that then the soft note of the pistol meant a funeral. Then shooting affray always reduced our population one, and sometimes two. Then when two men commenced shooting at each other some one was certain to be hit, and it rarely happened that an outsider—a mere looker on in Venice—was the recipient of the blue pill. The boys were in practice in those days, and it was a comfort to look on at a shooting bout. The only parties who ran the slightest risk were the principals, and their risk was by no means slight. He was counted a poor shot in the good old times who could not spoil the red spot in the ace of hearts, at ten paces, four shots out of five, and an exchange of shots where no one was killed was a disgrace to the shooters and a subject of ridicule throughout the camp. We are sorry the youth of the present day do not compare with the early gold-diggers in the art of pistol-shooting. We regard a dead shot with a six-shooter as a great moral reformer. Ten to one his victims have lived long enough for the good of the community, and when he too is picked off, by one of his kind who chances to get the "drop," it is a sign that public morals no longer require his presence. But we have a thorough contempt for the modern shooter. He never hits one of his kind, and usually kills or wounds an innocent bystander—a little boy, perhaps, who but for his untimely taking off might have lived to be a good citizen. It is a disgrace to the memory of old, to see a couple of hoodlums empty their six-shooters at each other, with no more harm than killing a passer-by or two. The industrial school should have a pistol gallery, and no inmates of the establishment should be permitted to leave until he could lodge every shot in the body of a De Young at ten paces.

The Professional Politician.

The professional politician is shameless. There is no depth of human degradation to which he will not descend for the purpose of carrying his point. It is his business to defeat the wishes of the people, otherwise there could be no employment for men of his profession. His whole time, and talents, and energies, and money, are employed in efforts to make the people do just the thing they do not want to do. He robs them of the money with which he buys votes and defeats them. He understands the using of public money to pack caucuses and conventions for the purpose of defeating the wishes of the people.

There is no safety for our country unless the people can triumph over the politicians. The business of that class of people must be made disreputable.

Let each man resolve to begin this work of reformation at once. It is far more important than any partisan question now agitating the public.—*Toledo Blade*.

We append below, the score of the first game of base ball played in the Black Hills, which took place in Custer's Park, on the 31st day of July, 1874, between the "Actives" of Co. L, and the "Benteens" of Co. H, of the Seventh U. S. Cavalry. The total score shows very good playing on both sides and must have proved consoling to the defeated club as well as cheering to the victors.

ACTIVES.						BENTEENS.					
Names.	R.	O.	B.	A.		Names.	R.	O.	B.	A.	
Gilbert, I. b.	2	6	2	0		McCurry, p.	0	2	0	2	
Ryan, p.	2	3	1	2		Rafter, c.	1	15	0	4	
Exler, I. f.	1	0	1	0		McCort, I. b.	0	9	0	0	
McCarthy, I. f.	1	12	0	0		Davis, 3d. b.	1	0	1	0	
Warren, 3d. b.	2	0	0	2		Wilson, 3d. b.	0	0	0	0	
Logue, 3d. b.	2	3	1	2		Long, s. a.	2	1	1	0	
Kunkel, r. f.	0	0	0	0		Gordon, I. f.	2	0	0	0	
Williams, s. a.	0	3	0	1		Chesterwood, c.	0	0	0	0	
Rudolph, c. f.	1	0	0	0		Winn, r. f.	0	0	0	0	
Totals.	11	27	5	7		Totals.	6	27	2	7	

Double play.—Williams, Logue, Gilbert, 1.
Innings. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. Total.
Actives. 0 2 1 0 5 0 1 2 0 11
Benteens. 3 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 6

Umpire.—Dr. Tempany.
Scorers.—Hughes, Actives; Jones, Benteens.
Time of Game.—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

The Belcher mine has "panned out" a gross yield of nearly \$1,000,000 per month for the past three months.

The First Congregational Church of Lexington, Mass., is still using a Bible which was presented to the parish by John Hancock in 1793.

An Iowa girl, who probably knows whereof she speaks, says: "Some men are always talking about patronizing their own town—always harping on that duty—and yet they go abroad to get married, while we sit at home waiting. I do hope some of the men who marry eastern women will get cheated."

Lo, the poor Indian, whose untutored mind sees God in clouds and hears him in the wind, when Custer comes to talk and hear, and see, ain't so blood thirsty as he used to be, but answers "I don't want to fight a bit; I guess I'd rather sit right up and git."

—*Evening Mail*.

The Bismarck TRIBUNE offers a splendid Chromo Lithograph of Gen. Custer and the TRIBUNE one year for two dollars. The Chromo will be out about the tenth of September.

If you want a live newspaper one year and a chromo lithograph of Custer, send Bismarck TRIBUNE Co., Bismarck, D. T., two dollars.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Delegate in Congress,
Hon. JEFFERSON P. KIDDER,
of Clay County.
For Territorial Auditor,
A. SHERRIDAN JONES,
of Hutchinson County.
For Treasurer,
JOHN CLEMENTSON,
of Union County.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Rev. J. J. MCINTYRE,
of Turner County.
For Commissioner of Immigration,
FRED. J. CROSS,
of Minnehaha County.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF THE

Bismarck Tribune Company.

The undersigned do hereby associate themselves for the purpose of becoming incorporated under the provisions of Chapter XV of the Session Laws of 1867-68, of the Territory of Dakota, relating to Incorporations and of the acts amendatory thereof, and do adopt the following Articles of Incorporation, to wit:

ARTICLE ONE.
The name of this Corporation shall be the "BISMARCK TRIBUNE COMPANY."

ARTICLE TWO.
The principal place of business of said Corporation shall be Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh, Territory of Dakota.

ARTICLE THREE.
The general nature of the business of said Corporation to be transacted will be the printing and publishing of newspapers, books and pamphlets, also job printing, binding, and such other business as is usually carried on in newspaper and job printing offices, including binding and ruling.

ARTICLE FOUR.
The capital stock of said Corporation shall be Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000), which shall be divided into shares of Fifty Dollars (\$50) each. Sixty (60) per cent. of said stock may be issued upon the complete organization of said corporation, or within ninety days thereafter, as shall be determined by the Directors of said Corporation. The balance of the Capital Stock shall be issued at such time, and upon such terms as may be determined by a three-fourths vote of the stockholders at a meeting called for the specific purpose, by notice published for three weeks successively next prior to the time of holding such meeting, in a newspaper of general circulation printed in the English language, and published at said town of Bismarck. Provided however, That the capital stock of said corporation may be increased to Fifty Thousand (\$50,000) Dollars by a Three-fourths (3/4) vote of the Stockholders.

ARTICLE FIVE.
The time of commencement of said Corporation shall be the fifteenth day of August, A. D., 1874, and the termination thereof shall be on the fifteenth day of August, One Thousand eight hundred and ninety four (1894).

ARTICLE SIX.
The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which said Corporation shall be subject at any time, shall not exceed one-third of the amount of capital stock, paid up.

ARTICLE SEVEN.
The affairs of the said corporation are to be conducted by a board of five Directors, from which said board shall be elected a President, Secretary and Treasurer. Provided however, That the said corporation may by its by-laws provide for the election of additional Directors, not to exceed seven in all in said board.
Said Directors and Officers shall be elected annually on the first Monday in August.

ARTICLE EIGHT.
The names of the first Board of Directors are John H. Stevens, Clement A. Lounsbury, George W. Plimley, David Olmsted and Richard Chute, and the first Officers are as follows, to-wit:
John H. Stevens, President,
Clement A. Lounsbury, Secretary,
George W. Plimley, Treasurer.

ARTICLE NINE.
The names and place of residence of the persons forming this corporation are as follows, to-wit:
John H. Stevens, Minneapolis, Minnesota,
Clement A. Lounsbury, Bismarck, D. T.,
George W. Plimley, Bismarck, D. T.

ARTICLE TEN.
No Stockholder shall dispose of his Stock to outside parties until after it is first offered to all of the Stockholders.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed our seals this third day of August, A. D., 1874.

JOHN H. STEVENS, [Seal]
CLEMENT A. LOUNSBURY, [Seal]
GEORGE W. PLIMLEY, [Seal]

In presence of
Wm. Cannon, [Seal]
Josiah Delamater, [Seal]
Territory of Dakota, } ss.
County of Burleigh, }

On this third day of August, A. D., 1874, before me the undersigned, personally appeared, John H. Stevens, Clement A. Lounsbury, George W. Plimley, to me personally known to be the identical persons described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they each severally acknowledged that they executed the same freely, and for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

[Seal.] JOSIAH DELAMATER,
Notary Public, D. T.

CHAS. STEARNS. CHAS. LOUIS.

STEARNS & LOUIS,

PRACTICAL

House and Sign Painters,

Main St., bet. 5th and 6th, Bismarck, D. T.

DUNN & CO.,

FRONT STREET, BISMARCK,

DRUGGISTS.

AND DEALERS IN

Perfumery, Paints, Oils,

GLASS AND PUTTY.

HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES,

Fancy Articles,

Cigars and Tobacco.

Prescriptions Accurately Compounded

1-4347

The Bismarck Tribune.

BISMARCK AND VICINITY.

Bismarck, D. T., Sept. 2, 1874.

Services at the Presbyterian Church in the morning at half past 10 o'clock, in the evening at eight. Bible class and Sabbath School at half past two. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

Babbit metal may be had at the TRIBUNE office at 25 cents per pound.

Dr. Slaughter has placed on our table a hen's egg, as large as a common goose egg. Not a productive country, eh?

Flour and Feed at Clark & Bill's.

The TRIBUNE would do almost anything to gratify "A Boy in Blue," excepting to print original poetry. We can't do that except under the head of new advertisements and at fifty cents a line.

Potatoes and Vegetables at Clark & Bill's.

Dr. Slaughter is only a clerk in the post office at Bismarck, now. He resigned sometime ago, and Mrs. L. W. Slaughter was appointed post-mistress.

Ale, Porter and Lager Beer at the St. Louis Liquor Store.

At the Sunday evening service at the Presbyterian Church communion was celebrated, and the organization of the Church fully completed by the ordination, by the pastor, of John W. Fisher and Robert McKee as ruling elders.

Stearns & Louis, Painters and Sign-Writers, Bismarck, are doing some splendid work, and are making a reputation for themselves which will count to their advantage.

The TRIBUNE boys remember Oscar Ward in their prayers and are indebted to him for some very fine melons. Henry Ward brought into town, last week, a watermelon weighing fifteen pounds.

Fresh arrival of Goods at Dunn & Co's Drug Store.

Col. E. M. Brown's surveying party has been encamped for the past week at 16th Siding, about twenty-five miles east of Bismarck, and they are making good progress in the sub-division of lands in the township adjacent thereto.

No. 1 Plymouth Buck Gloves at Marshall & Campbell's.

Messrs. Ross and McKay deserve a handsome testimonial from somebody for their discoveries in the Black Hills. They went out there at their own expense, no pay for their time, furnishing their own outfit, not even rations being furnished them, and have made discoveries of untold value to the U. S., to Bismarck, and to the entire country, and we repeat, they deserve a reward from somebody. Let not ingratitude force them to transpose their affections to another locality.

The first Fresh Oysters of the season will arrive at Forster's Restaurant on Friday evening, and will be sold by the dish or can.

Fred Strauss, Bismarck, jeweler, one of the best workmen in the country, and an excellent gentleman, is receiving a new stock of watches, clocks and jewelry. Fred has some very fine goods—among them lady's gold watches, fine American watches, etc., etc. Special attention given to repairing.

New stock of notions and fancy articles at Dunn & Co's.

Billy Regan told a Chicago newspaper man that in the Yellowstone Expedition, last year, they met with petrified forests in the petrified branches of which petrified birds sang petrified songs to a petrified audience of frogs. This was indeed petrifying, but C. P. tenney tells of a man who got drunk and was audacious to death last winter, and when found this spring he had petrified snakes about him. He had them in his boots when he was frozen, and they petrified.

A new invoice of fine Kentucky whiskeys just received at the St. Louis Liquor Store.

Chris. Hehl, our "King of Barbers," has moved his shop into the store just east of McLean's, on Main Street. He is fitted up in splendid style, and has two of the best chairs in the northwest. Franklin has moved the "Principal Branch" into the same building, and will assist Chris. as of old. Chris's hot and cold baths ready at all hours. He has one of the finest places in this section. Go in and see for yourself.

Choice Liquors and Cigars—the purest and best at Dunn & Co's.

The appearance of the Exchange is greatly improved by the construction of a side walk and the erection of hitching posts.

J. W. Watson & Bro. have received a large invoice of Ready-Made Clothing, the assortment extensive and well selected; also dry goods, dress goods, millinery goods, etc. Prices very low for cash.

Potatoes \$1.25 per bushel at McLean's.

P. M. Eckford, merchant tailor, has returned from Chicago, bringing a very fine and well assorted stock of casimeres, genteel furnishings, etc. He has one of the best cutters in the country, and is turning out work as satisfactory and as cheap as St. Paul establishments. All work returned on promptly.

Choice family flour, ham, bacon, &c. at McLean's.

Imported Ales and Porter at the St. Louis Liquor Store—the same will be served at the bar in Sample Room and Billiard Hall.

Kaufmann & Co. have opened an entrance to their produce and liquor store on Main Street, thus having two entrances. They have rented the entire building of Shaw & Co., and are making extensive improvements. We are glad to see our friends doing well, and as they keep splendid wines and liquors the public ought to patronize them.

Just received a lot of Imported Ginger Ale at St. Louis Liquor Store, will be sold at low jobbing rates, and will be served at the bar in the sample room and Billiard Hall.

Clark & Bill are receiving the most complete set of clothing and furnishing goods ever brought to Bismarck.

The best assortment of clothing and gents furnishing goods in Bismarck at McLean's.

J. W. Raymond & Co. have just received a new stock of trunks, valises, clothing, hats, caps, gloves, &c., which will be sold very low for this market.

The St. Louis Billiard Hall is the place to get Bass & Co's English Ale on draught, also Youngers and McEwan's Ale, and Guinness' Porter.

A large assortment of British Hosiery and wool socks at Marshall & Campbell's.

Just received from the east a large assortment of ladies' and children's shoes and slippers at Marshall & Campbell's, which will be sold at Bed-Rock Prices. Call and examine their stock.

Golden Seal and De Cock's Imperial Champagne in quantities to suit, at the St. Louis Liquor Store—the same will be served at the bar in sample room and Billiard Hall.

Call at McLean's for anything you want in the grocery line.

We can recommend Kaufmann & Co's Old Genuine Port Wine as the best west of New York. It is a good thing to have a gallon in the house.

No. 1. Morocco leg. sewed boots, latest style, got up on short notice at Marshall & Campbell's.

Go to Clark & Bill's for your Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Milling Tools, Camp Outfits, and every necessary for a Black Hills Expedition.

Kaufmann & Co. now sell Butter and Eggs at retail and have always on hand the latest and best articles. Give them a call.

Money by Express.

On and after the 20th day of August, the U. S. Express Co. will carry money at the following rates from Bismarck to St. Paul:

\$25 and under.....15 cents.
\$26 to \$ 50.....25 "
\$51 to \$ 75.....40 "
\$76 to \$100.....60 "

Money carried to any point in the United States at proportionate rates. Cheaper and safer than registered letters.

W. S. Brown, Agt.

The services of the Episcopal Church will hereafter be held on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, in the school house. The change has been made at the request of a majority of the members who prefer the morning instead of the evening service.

Acceptance and Announcement.

Bismarck, D. T., Aug. 27th, 1874.

Messrs. Bailey, Holmbeck, Gilson, et al.

GENTS:—Your flattering request for me to become a candidate for the Council at the approaching election, "independent of politics, and untrammeled by party ties," is before me.

Like yourselves, I believe that in the coming contest, the true interests of Northern Dakota demand that old party lines should be ignored, and men be elected to represent us who are the servants of no clique or faction, but who will labor disinterestedly for the common good of the whole community.

Such, if elected, will be my course of action. Thanking you for your preference, I cheerfully accede to your request, and hereby announce myself as an Independent Candidate for the Council at the coming election.

Respectfully, B. F. SLAUGHTER.

A Card.

CAMP CLARKE, D. T., Aug. 29, 1874.

Editor Bismarck Tribune:

DEAR SIR:—There have been some pretty hard hits in the *Opinion Mirror*, of late, and some that were too indecent to publish in any paper; the one to which I refer, concerns a married lady. Whoever wrote it has entirely forgotten that his mother was a woman, and one who did not write it has been very unjustly blamed for writing an article he had no hand in.

C. A. C.

Kaufmann & Co. always sell Potatoes, Cabbages, Onions, etc., at the lowest prices, and it pays to call on them.

Fine Old Hennessy Brandy and McCall's Old Tom Gin, imported in glass at the St. Louis Liquor Store.

All Imported goods at St. Louis Liquor Store are taken direct from U. S. Bonded Warehouse, and are warranted genuine.

Fresh fruits of all kinds at Stimson's.

Peaches, Pears, Apples, Plums, Grapes, etc. fresh at Stimson's.

Send your friends the TRIBUNE one year and receive a fine chromo lithograph of Custer, for \$2. tf

James H. Hallet, Brainerd, will ship cranberries to any point on the N. P. by express C. O. D. Orders left with J. A. McLean, Bismarck, will be promptly attended to. Cranberries constantly on hand at McLean's. 52tf

PERSONAL.

Capt. Bates and command left for Ft. Ripley Tuesday.

S. L. Beckett called east by the illness of his father, left for Buffalo yesterday.

Mrs. Col. Bradley and daughter have gone east, and the Colonel mourns. Were those tears tokens of sadness?

Col. Fred Grant made hosts of friends in Bismarck. He is a quiet and an excellent gentleman. Returned to Chicago.

Prof. Grinnell of Yale College, young but interesting, was exceedingly well pleased with his trip to the Hills; also Capt. North.

Mr. Curtice, the *Inter-Ocean* man did not learn of the burning of his Chicago property until after a consultation of the TRIBUNE files.

Capt. Clarke was welcomed back to Bismarck by hosts of friends Monday. There is no officer in the army more worthy and genial.

Fred W. Powers, the "Joe Bush" of the St. Paul Press, shook his picket rope and went home with the remainder of the boys Tuesday.

Gen. Forsyth left yesterday for Gen. Sheridan's headquarters. Two of his reports appear elsewhere. Gen. Forsyth's reports can be relied upon.

Lt. Chance dropped in on the TRIBUNE Monday. He left his limp in the Black Hills, having recovered from his injuries received when his horse fell upon him.

Prof. Winchell carried east something over half a ton of geological specimens, some of them very interesting, concerning which we shall have a report in due time.

John W. Smith was in town yesterday. John knew something of the Black Hills before, but he is wholly satisfied now, and is ready to return with the first expedition from Bismarck.

Wm. Courtney of Ft. Berthold Indian Agency is in the city making numerous purchases for the agency, and amusing his friends with anecdotes. A very pleasant gentleman he is.

Mr. Barrows the popular New York *Tribune* correspondent, left for New York yesterday. He was ordered to join the Big Horn expedition which left Rawlins some time ago, but it was too late.

H. W. Illingsworth the popular St. Paul photographer returned to St. Paul happy in the consciousness of having seen sixty Black Hills views, all exceedingly fine. They will be on sale in Bismarck in about two weeks.

Col. Ludlow the jolliest among the explorers, doffed his buckskin and left for the east yesterday. Custer, Ludlow, Moody, Knike, and the bear made a picture that should will please. The TRIBUNE may want to chronicle it.

Prof. A. B. Donaldson, the author of the popular *Pioneer Black Hills* letters, called yesterday. The Professor aimed to give a conscientious report, and he succeeded; and made it readable too. Two of his letters appear elsewhere.

Judge A. G. Chaffield and wife, of Belle Plaine, spent Sunday in our city. The *Austin Register* is referred to Judge Chaffield who will inform it that there is not a "bad land" between Bismarck and Fargo, a distance of 200 miles, notwithstanding their recent statement to the contrary.

J. N. Ross and Wm. McKay who accompanied the expedition as explorers and practical miners, were in great demand Monday. Their many warm friends were reinforced by scores of others anxious to interview them. They did noble service, and bring a good report. "Well done good and faithful servants," &c., &c.

N. H. Knappen, the TRIBUNE Black Hills correspondent returned in safety, and received a reception that made his heart leap. Bismarck fellows had determined to hang him or shoot the editor of the TRIBUNE unless Knappen's accounts were confirmed, but every word is confirmed by the explorers, and every body else.

A magnificent Chromo of Gen. Custer, worth two dollars, given away to subscribers of the Bismarck TRIBUNE.

River News.

The Katy P. Kounts passed Omaha last Thursday. The May Lowry is lying above Knife River waiting for a new T head. She will leave the first of the week for Carroll.

The Western left for Yankton Saturday to aid in relieving a pressure of freights.

The Peninah will leave for up river Saturday morning, taking to the May Lowry her new machinery.

There is a very large amount of freights here for up river, including 140 tons of Diamond R. and 90 tons of Benton freights.

SONG OF THE DECANTER.

A LITERARY AND TYPOGRAPHICAL CURIOSITY

There was an old decanter, and its mouth was gaping wide, the rosy wine had ebbed away and left its crystal side; and the wind went humming; humming; up and down the sides it flew; and through the reed-like hollow neck the wild notes on it blew. I placed it on the window, where the blast was blowing free; and fancied that its pale mouth sang the queerest strains to me. "They tell me, puny conquerors! The Plague has slain his ten, and War his hundred thousands of the very best of men; but I—'twas thus the bottle spoke—"but I have conquered more than all the famous conquerors, so feared and famed of yore. Then come, ye youths and maidens, come drink from out my cup the beverage that dalls the brain and burns the spirit up; and puts to shame the conquerors that slay their scores below; for this has deluged millions with the lava-tide of woe. Though in the path of battle darkest waves of blood may roll, yet while I killed the body I have nerved the very soul. The cholera, the sword, such ruin never wrought, as I, in mirth or malice, on the innocent have brought. And still I breathe upon them, and they shrink before my breath; and year by year my thousands tread the dim road to death.

BREAD AND BUTTER.

Some years ago, the Committee on Bread and Butter, at the Dorchester (Mass.) Agricultural Fair, closed their report with the lines given below:

The girl engaged in moulding bread Shall make some sweet-heart flutter, With hope to get the dairy maid To make his bread and butter.

She may not play the game croquet, Or French or German stutler, If well she knows the curd and whey, And makes sweet bread and butter.

In meal and cream she'll elbow deep, And cannot stop to putter; But says if he will sow and reap, She'll make his bread and butter.

The dairy maid, the farmer's wife, Shall be the best we utter, And still I breathe upon them, and they shrink before my breath; and year by year my thousands tread the dim road to death.

DIED.

At Ft. A. Lincoln D. T. Aug. 27, 1874 at 7 o'clock P. M., Ellen E. aged six years, two months, and sixteen days. Only child of Robert C. and Maggie A. Seip.

This is one of the saddest deaths we have known for many days. The Major had but recently left pleasant associations at the east, establishing himself in business at Ft. Lincoln. On Wednesday his wife and little daughter joined him, but the poor child, who was very ill on its arrival died the next day. The heart-broken mother is now very ill, and the Major's trials are almost too much to bear. The sympathy of numerous friends can not repay the loss of an only child.

New Advertisements

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the voters of School district No. 1, Burleigh County, D. T., that the Annual Meeting of said district will be held at the Law Office of J. A. Stoyell on 4th Street, Bismarck, on the 5th day of September, 1874, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

J. O. SIMMONS, District Clerk.

Bismarck, D. T., Aug. 27th, 1874.

JOHN MATHEIS' Carpet House!

Carpets, Wall Paper and Window Shades, Lace and Muslin Curtains, 44 and 46 W Third Street, St. Paul, Minn. 2-5yl

CAPITOL HOTEL,

BISMARCK, - - D. T.,

Opposite the N. P. R. Depot.

This Hotel is new and kept in Good Style. Travelers will have every accommodation to insure their comfort.

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OFFICE & CHURCH FURNITURE
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Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Bismarck Tribune!

THE

LIVELIEST,

NEWSIEST,

MOST POPULAR

Weekly Paper in the Northwest, will be furnished One Year for

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE,

together with the TRIBUNE'S

CUSTER CHROMO,

a magnificent Chromo-Lithograph of this Popular Cavalry Commander. The Chromo alone is worth the money, and was manufactured specially for the TRIBUNE, at an expense of several hundred dollars, by Surobridge & Co., Cincinnati, the well-known Chromo Publishers.

The TRIBUNE will contain not only all of the news of the day, but the latest and most reliable reports concerning the

BLACK HILLS

AND THE WONDERFUL

GOLD DISCOVERIES!

which have recently been made by Custer's Black Hills expedition in that hitherto unknown region. This is important, as Bismarck is the nearest point to the Black Hills, and will be the point where expeditions will outfit. From Bismarck to the Black Hills there is a direct and well-marked trail, made by the return of Custer's expedition. The TRIBUNE is the only weekly newspaper in the United States which sent a Special Correspondent with Custer's expedition.

It is the only weekly in the United States which publishes FULL

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES,

giving the LATEST NEWS up to the time of going to press, together with the News of the Week, condensed and put in an

ATTRACTIVE FORM.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in speaking of this Popular Newspaper, says: "The Bismarck TRIBUNE, a weekly newspaper published at Bismarck, Dakota Territory, has just completed its first year's existence. It is a bright and remarkably well-edited sheet, and would compare not unfavorably with many of the more pretentious journals of the Atlantic coast. It is one of the marvels of American journalism, how such a neatly printed and ably conducted news sheet comes from the midst of a territory which a year ago was inhabited only by Indians and wild animals."

All Postmasters and News Agents are authorized to act as our agents, retaining for their services the usual commission.

Subscriptions sent direct should be addressed to the

BISMARCK TRIBUNE COMPANY,

Bismarck D. T.

CHRIST HEHL, KING OF THE BARBERS!

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Buggies and Saddle Horses for hire by the day or hour at reasonable rates.

My Buggies and Horses are new and of the best manufacture and style, and our Stock good. Parties wishing teams for any distant point can be accommodated at fair rates.

My Stable is large and airy, and accommodations for boarding stock the best in the country. 38-3m

Proposal for Hay.

OFFICE OF U. S. INDIAN AGENT,
GRAND RIVER INDIAN AGENCY,
Standing Rock, D. T., Aug. 6, 1874.

Sealed proposals for furnishing 125 tons of hay for this agency, will be received by me up to noon of the 2d of September next, when the bids will be opened, and bidders are invited to be present.

Upon award of the contract, it will be necessary to furnish bonds in double the amount of contract for the faithful performance of the same. The hay to be delivered within 20 days after award of contract.

EDMOND PALMER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

2-6m

JOE DIETRICH, JR.,

OMNIBUS LINE

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FT. LINCOLN AND BISMARCK.

LEAVES BISMARCK:

7:30 a. m. 9 a. m. 1 p. m. 4 p. m. Daily.

LEAVES THE POINT OPPOSITE LINCOLN:

10 a. m. 12 m. 3 p. m. 6:30 p. m. Daily.

On Sundays the Omnibus will only make the 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. trips. 34-3m

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Being in direct communication with the principal Eastern News Co's, I am prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at lowest possible rates. Newspapers and periodicals furnished regularly to subscribers at the Military Posts. 1-47tf

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1-50

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1-43yl

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